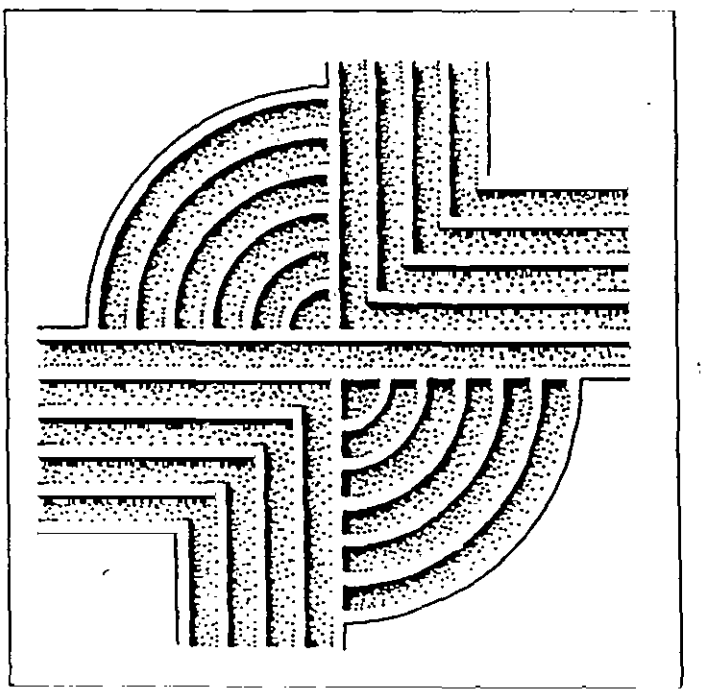
# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT A PORTION OF PINDER HILL PLANTATION, KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 266

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT A PORTION OF PINDER HILL PLANTATION, KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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# ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of a 50 acre portion of the proposed 364 acre tract for Heritage Industrial Park in what has been known as Pinder Hill Plantation in Kershaw County. Situated south of I-20 and east of U.S. 601, the tract is found at the extreme west central edge of Pinder Hill, which extended across Gillies Ditch to the Wateree River. The purpose of this work was to recover and evaluate archaeological sites on the survey tract.

The investigation included contacting the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with a request for any National Register sites in the project area, as well as for information on any previous architectural surveys which may have been conducted in the general vicinity. They reported that there are no previously recorded sites in the immediate project area, although Kershaw County has not received an adequate survey. We also reviewed the site files of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, which has two archaeological sites in the immediate area recorded (38KE204 and 38KE205 to the south).

Our work also included the collection of a chain of title for the project tract. This was completed to at least 1751, with a reference which takes the property back to a royal grant. The title search was supplemented by a quick overview of primary documentation available for the tract, as well as examination of common secondary historical sources.

An intensive shovel test survey was undertaken at the 50 acre tract at 100-foot intervals. Shovel testing intervals were reduced to 50 or 25-foot intervals when positive shovel tests were encountered.

Two historic sites, 38KE217 and 38KE218 were recorded and assessed for this portion of the tract. Both sites represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant sites. These sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management work is recommended for these two sites.

There is, of course, the possibility that additional archaeological or historic resources may be identified during any construction or development on this 50 acre portion of the larger tract. It is also very likely that antebellum and postbellum archaeological sites will be identified on the remaining acreage of the tract for the proposed Heritage Industrial Park. An intensive archaeological survey, similar to this survey, is recommended for this acreage before development work is undertaken.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank Mr. Nelson Lindsay for his interest in the heritage of the project area and concern that economic development go hand-in-hand with preservation of what has made Kershaw County such a fine place to live..

Mr. Keith Derting, at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology assisted us identifying previously recorded sites. We thank him for his speedy and thorough work. The staffs of the Kershaw County Clerk of Court and Probate Court were very cordial and assisted us in our efforts to obtain title and will data from their offices. Likewise, the staff of the South Caroliniana Library helped us locate essential sources and provided map copies. As always, the staff at the Thomas Cooper Map Repository was not only very interested in our work, but went out of their way to be of assistance.

Finally, we would like to thank Ms. Kerri Barile for her assistance acquiring plats and conducting the title search, Mr. Todd Hejlik for completing site forms, and Ms. Debi Hacker for her graphic art skills.

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

This investigation of 50 acres in the proposed 364 acre tract for the Heritage Industrial Park in Kershaw County was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Rachel Campo of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nelson Lindsay of the Kershaw County Economic Development Office. The 364 acre tract is located about 7 miles southwest of Camden, in south central Kershaw County, just beyond the Fall and Sand Hills in the Coastal Plain (Figure 1). The tract is just south of I-20 and adjacent to U.S. 601, west of the Wateree River (Figure 2). The 50 acre portion of this larger tract is located in the eastern part of the tract next to U.S. 601 (Figure 3).

On February 12, 1999, Mr. Nelson Lindsay of the Kershaw County Economic Development Office contacted Chicora Foundation requesting a proposal for an intensive archaeological survey of this 50 acre tract, which is in the very early stages of development. There was an interest in evaluating the archaeological resources on the tract which might affect those development plans. The proposal was provided on February 15, 1999 and notice to proceed was received the same day.

Specifically we were asked to spend several days conducting an intensive archaeological survey of 50 acres that make up the larger 364 acre area that has been known as Pinder Hill Plantation. Previous historical research (Trinkely 1999) suggested the potential in this area for a number of archaeological resources, including an antebellum plantation and slave rows, postbellum freedmen sites, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant sites. This initial historic research was originally undertaken for the larger 364 acre tract and necessarily provides a generalized view of the larger Pinder Hall Plantation area. The previous historical research incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO) was contacted for any information on any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the vicinity of the 364 acre tract. No archaeological sites or eligible National Register Properties were located in the 364 acre tract. The nearest National Register site is the Mulberry Plantation House, nominated as an outstanding example of Federal architecture and because of its close association with the Chestnut family. The nearest archaeological sites include the Mulberry Mounds (38KE12) and the Adamson Mounds (38KE11), as well as several sites inside the City of Camden. These sites are all relatively far removed from the project tract.

## Goals

The primary goals of this study were to identify the archaeological resources located on the 50 acre portion of the proposed Heritage Industrial Park and assess the ability of these sites to contribute significant archaeological, historical, or anthropological data. The assessment of the resources essentially involves the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, although Chicora Foundation provides only an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

In order to identify archaeological resources within the 50 acre survey tract, a strategy of intensive shovel testing was employed. This testing would help us determine the possible location of several structures located on eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century maps. The archaeological research was conducted as part of the first phase of work in the 364 acre tract, in an area of proposed development. Field investigations recovered two archaeological sites, 38KE217 and 38KE218. Both sites 38KE217 and 38KE218 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

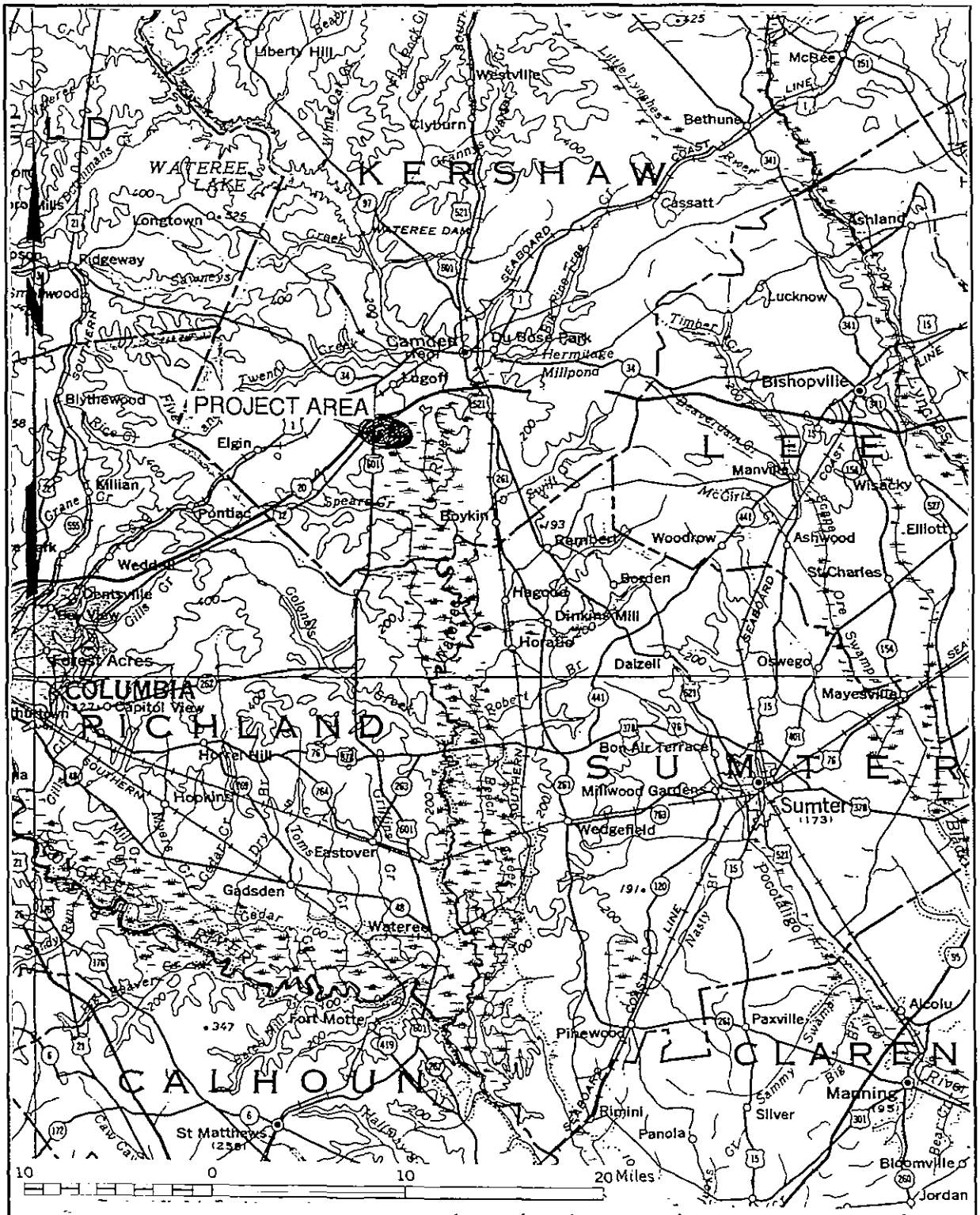


Figure 1. Project area encompassing 364 acres in south central Kershaw County (base map is USGS State of South Carolina 1:500,000).

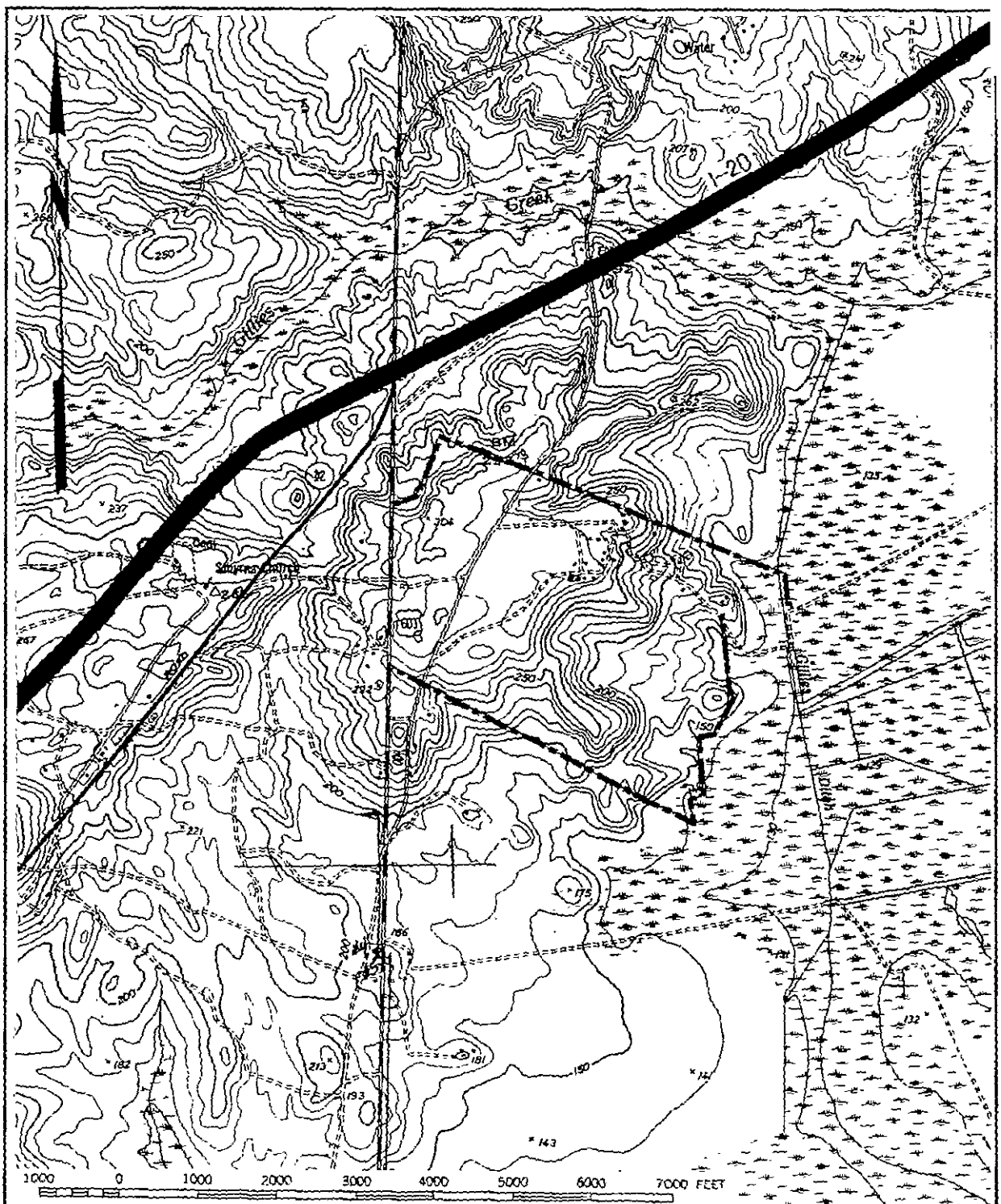


Figure 2. Project area for the proposed Heritage Industrial Park showing boundaries and topographic features (base map is USGS Lugoff, with I-20 overlaid using aerial images).

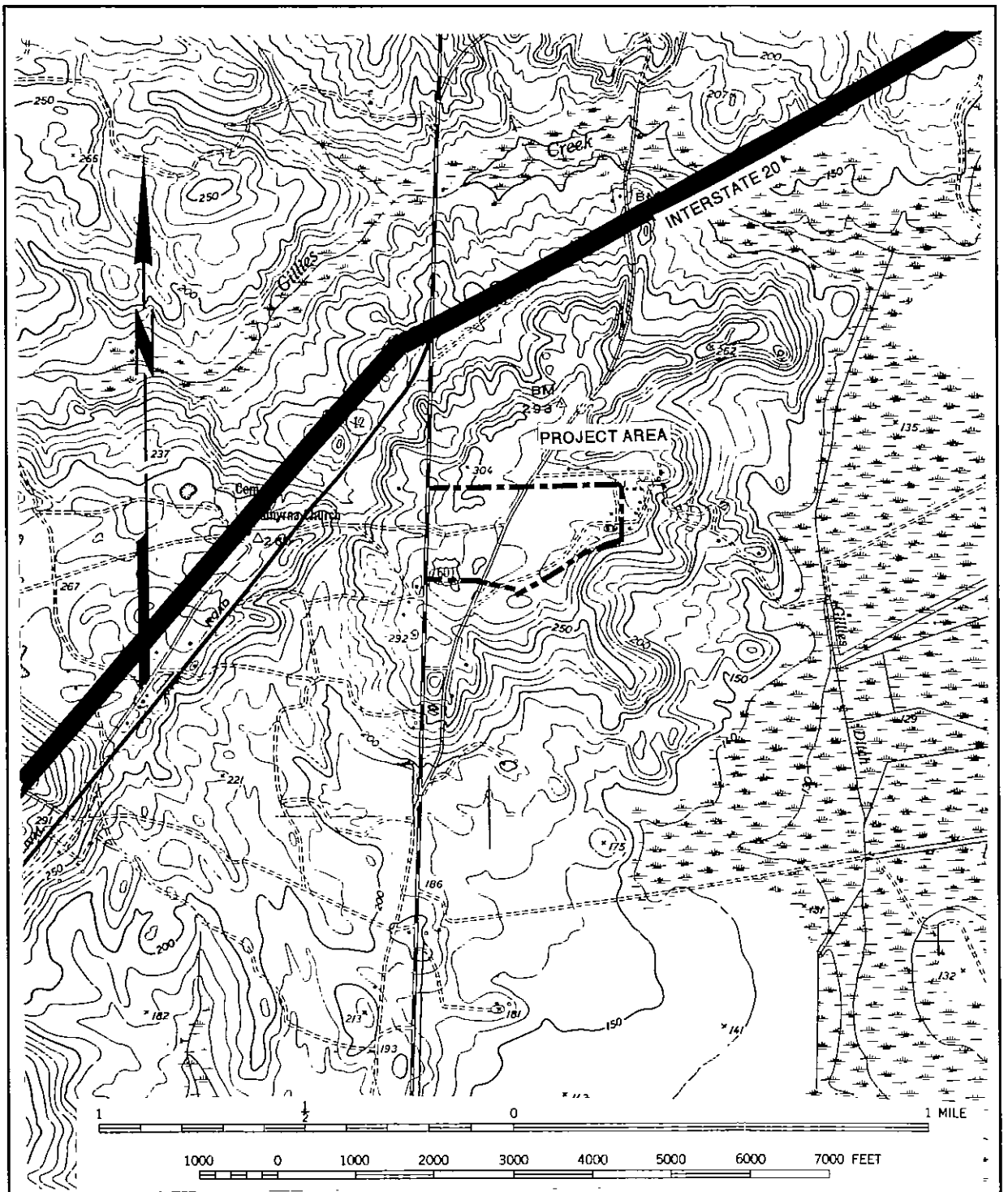


Figure 3. Survey tract encompassing 50 acres, showing boundaries and topographic features (base map is USGS Lugoff, with I-20 overlaid using aerial images)

## Curation

Archaeological site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The field notes, photographic materials, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

These archaeological investigations were conducted from February 15 through February 16 by Ms. Rachel Campo and Mr. Todd Hejlik, with the report prepared on February 17 and 18, 1999. The historic research was largely conducted by Ms. Kerri Barile, with the background investigations at SCIAA conducted by Mr. Todd Hejlik. Ms. Kerri Barile also catalogued and analyzed artifacts.

# EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

## Physiography

The project area, in the central portion of South Carolina, is located in Kershaw County and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The project tract is just beyond the Fall and Sand Hills located in the northern half of the coastal plain. Kershaw County is bounded to the north by Lancaster County, to the south by Sumter and Lee Counties, and to the west by Fairfield and Richland Counties.

The county contains three physiographic regions: the Piedmont, the Sandhills and the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain extends from the Atlantic Ocean for about 150 miles to the Fall Line, a term used to identify the transition zone between the soft sediments of the Coastal Plain and the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont.

The Coastal Plain has rolling topography, with elevations ranging from about 150 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 200 feet AMSL. In the adjacent floodplains and lowlands slopes range from 0 to 2% with elevations typically less than 150 feet AMSL. On the study tract the elevations range from about 250 feet in the eastern edge of the property, up to about 300 feet at the northwestern edge. The eastern third of the tract is relatively steeply sloping toward the lowlands (Figure 4), while the central portion of the property, through which McCord Ferry Road runs, is relatively level (Figure 5).

The survey area, therefore, is in close contact with a range of physiographic regions. To the north are the dissected plains consisting of the hills and valleys cut by creeks and rivers as they flow toward the coastal plain. Possibly part of the peneplain, the Piedmont is characterized by the dendritic stream patterns and a range of metavolcanic, quartz, and quartzite materials used by Native Americans for stone tools. In the Coastal Plain, where the topography changes dramatically, the hilly upper Coastal Plain gives way to the broad expanses of relatively flat, level ground associated with the lower Coastal Plain. These areas provide sources for Coastal Plain cherts, also used extensively for tool manufacture.

The Wateree River drains the western portion of the county, and Lynches and Little Lynches Rivers, tributaries of the Pee Dee River, drain the eastern portion. Numerous smaller streams (such as the Twenty Five Mile Creek) are found throughout the county.

## Geology and Soils

The geology of the county is characterized by unconsilidated water-laid beds of sand, silt, and clay. Coastal Plain material consists of marine-deposited sediments made dominantly of quartz sand and kaolinitic clays (Mitchell 1989:101).

The project area is characterized by three broad soil associations, Pelion-Goldsboro-Persanti soils, all of which are formed in sandy and loamy sediments. The study tract includes six soil series, all of which are moderately well drained to excessively well drained (Figure 6). These soils include Ailey sands, Blanton sands, Lakeland sands, Lugoff gravelly loamy sands, and Pelion loamy sands. All of these soils, with the exception of Lugoff gravelly loamy sands and Pelion lomay sands, are found on relatively level soils, with no more than a 6% slope. In contrast, the Pelion loamy sands and Lugoff gravelly loamy sands, while well drained, are found at elevations ranging from 10 to 15%, typically on the side slopes overlooking the wet lowlands.

Of the well drained soils, most have a brown sandy AP horizon, although the Blanton soils have grayish surface soils. Most also have brownish subsoils, although the Blanton soils exhibit a brownish-yellow sand. Erosion on most of the these soils is limited, although there is concern with soil blowing on the Wagram sands.

Figure 4. View of the survey tract to the east.

Figure 5. View of the survey tract showing McCord Ferry Road.

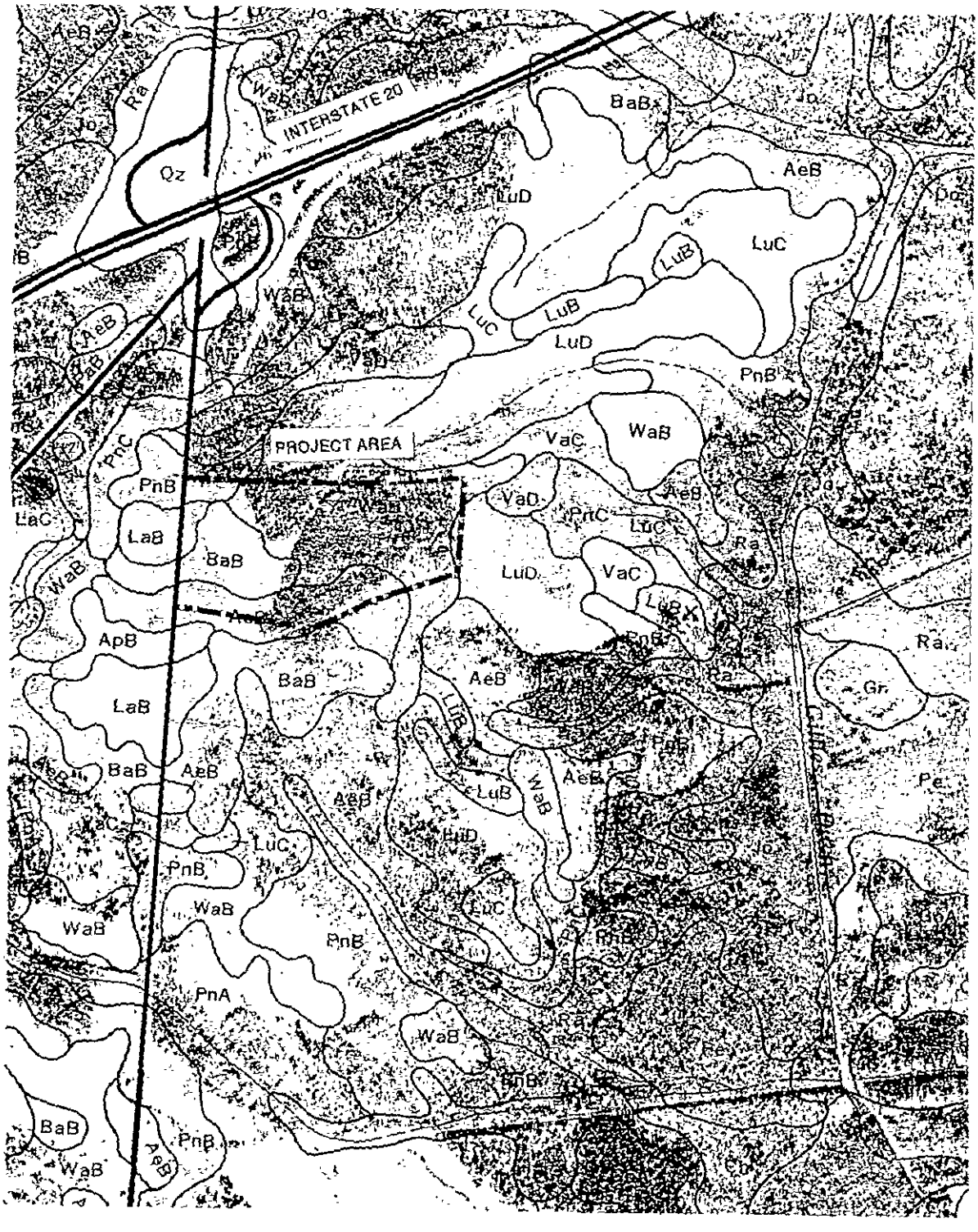


Figure 6. Soil survey of the study tract (base map is Mitchell 1989: Map 55).

Both sites 38KE217 and 38KE218 are located on Wagram sands, which have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand up to eight inches, and an E1 horizon of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand up to 15 inches. Both sites have relatively intact soils, although the suvey tract has been clear cut and subjected to erosion from these activities (Figure 7).

## Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses which cross the mountains are warmed somewhat by compression before they descend on the Piedmont and adjacent Sand Hills.

Consequently, the climate of Kershaw Counties is temperate. The winters are relatively mild and the summers warm and humid. Rainfall in the amount of about 46 inches is adequate, although less than in some neighboring counties. About 27 inches of rain occur during the growing season, with periods of drought not uncommon during the summer months. As Hilliard illustrates, these droughts tended to be localized and tended to occur several years in a row, increasing the hardship on those attempting to recover from the previous year's crop failure (Hilliard 1984:16). Perhaps the best wide-scale example of this was the drought of 1845, which caused a series of very serious grain and food shortages throughout the state.

## Floristics

The natural vegetation of the project area is the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest, composed of medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees (Küchler 1964). The major components of this ecosystem include hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak, and post Currently, the vegetation surrounding in the survey area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. A portion of the tract's vegetation consists of tall grasses.

Figure 7. View of areas within the survey tract that have been clearout.

# PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

## Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Figure 8 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

### Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965).

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct megafauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie 1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity.

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

### Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[1], does not form a sharp break with the

[1] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes

Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

"complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

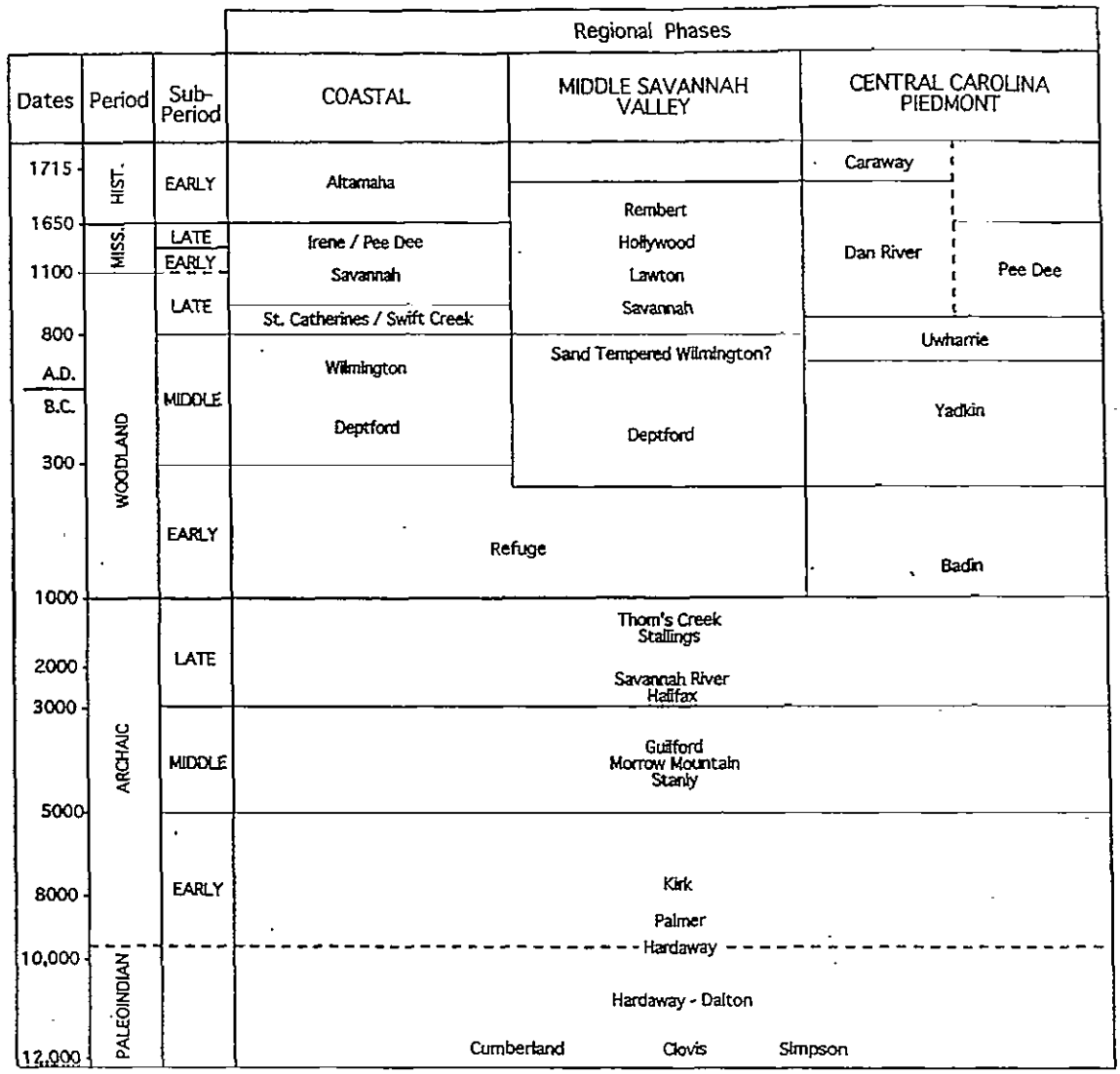


Figure 8. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

## Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery which is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[2] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the

[2] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

## Historic Overview of the Camden Area

Although four counties, Berkeley, Craven, Colleton, and Granville, were created by the Carolina Proprietors between 1682 and 1685, the Anglican parishes, established in 1706, became the local unit of political administration. Still, the coastal area maintained the reins of power and the Back County was largely unrepresented. In addition, with the settlement of the Yemassee War of 1715, many Native American groups were forced from the region, allowing a more aggressive settlement policy (Wallace 1951). From about 1715 to 1727 there was a period of tremendous lust for land, with the accompanying fraud so common to period politics. In 1730 Governor Robert Johnson began a policy of frontier settlement, hinged on the creation of 11 townships intended to increase the number of small, white farmers. This increased settlement would provide protection from South Carolina's enemies from within (as the African American slaves were viewed) and from without (including both the Spanish and the Native Americans).

With the creation of Georgia, only nine of the proposed 11 townships were actually established. One of these was to be "on the River Watery," and called Fredricksburgh Township (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:9-10). Laid out with the Wateree River on one side, it was to be six miles square and contain 60,000 acres. An area 12 miles square was to surround the township, being reserved for those settling within the township. Each resident was to receive a town lot and 50 acres for each member of their family. The Royal Council employed James St. Julien for £500 to survey the township in 1733.

The Township focused on the area around Pine Tree Creek. Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:13) note that the original grand plat for Fredricksburgh no longer survives and only three town lots were apparently every laid out, suggesting a less than successful beginning. Most of the land appears to have been sold as large tracts. This practice continued well into the 1750s when a number of Quakers came into the region, settling primarily along the river.

St. Mark's Parish was established in the area from the Congaree River northward to the Lynches River in 1757. One of the earliest records of settlement in the area is the establishment of Joseph Kershaw's store at Pine Tree Creek, with a small village growing up around the store. There is no mention of Camden until 1768 when the Assembly established a Circuit Court at Camden in the Camden District. The first court was held at "Mr. Kershaw's brew house" in Camden in 1773 (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:8).

Curiously, as late as 1773-5, neither the Mouzon or Cook maps show much activity on the outskirts of Camden (Figure 9). No settlement is found in the study tract and the closest is that of Martin, probably James Martin (d. 1786), to the north.

During the American Revolution Camden was the scene of much turmoil. The City was occupied by British forces from June 1780 through May 1781. Two battles, both horrific defeats for the American forces, took place in the area. The Battle of Camden, in August

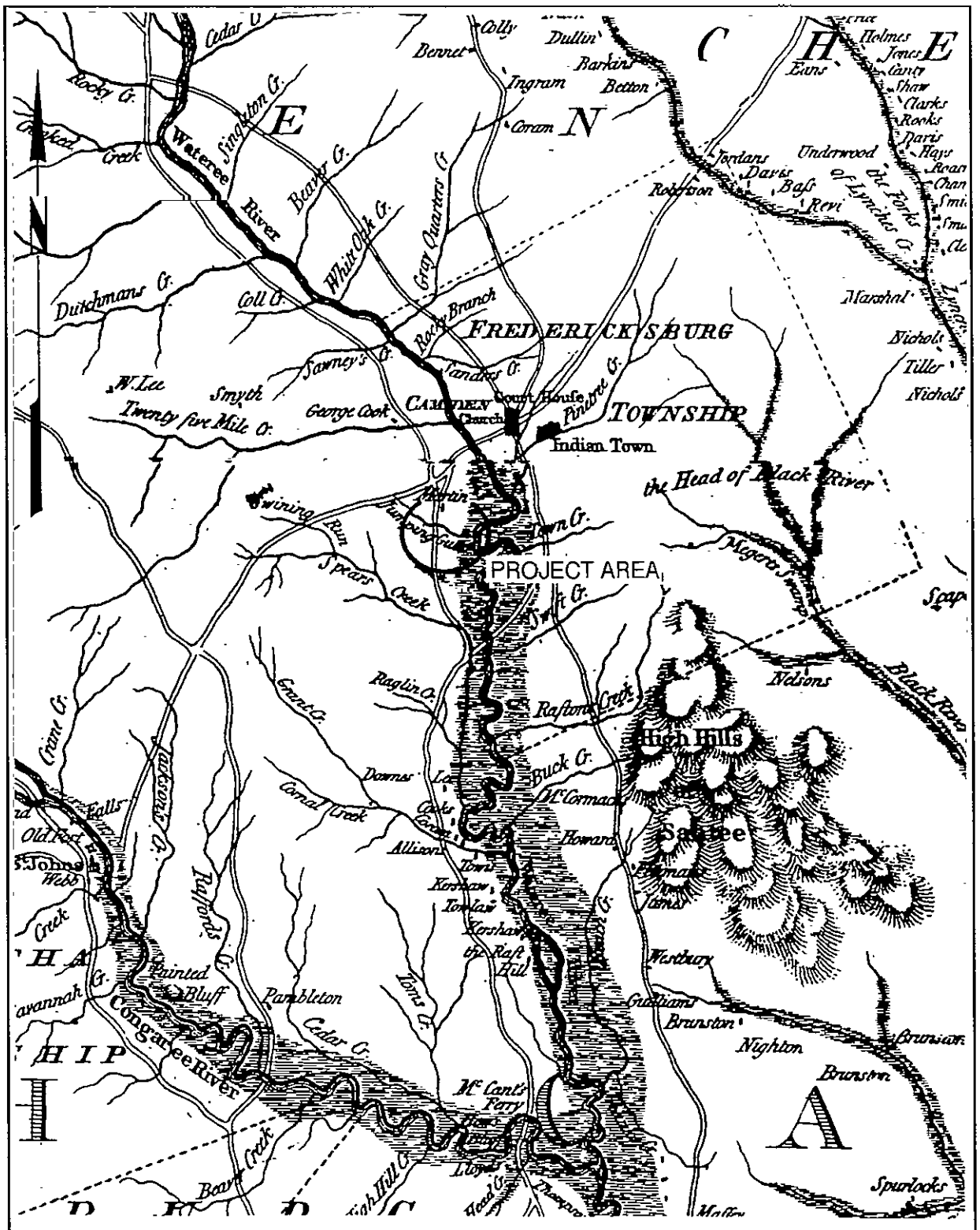


Figure 9. Portion of Mouzon's 1775 "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" showing the project area.

1780, took place about 8 miles north of town and Nathanael Gates was decisively defeated by Lord Cornwallis. At Hobkirk Hill in April 1781 the Americans, under Horatio Greene, were defeated by the British forces under Lord Rawdon. Although a victory for the British, the situation afterwards was so untenable that they withdrew from Camden a short time later. Wallace notes that many of the loyalist families that left Camden with Lord Rawdon "perished miserably in the huts of 'Rawdontown' outside of Charleston" (Wallace 1951:316).

After the American Revolution and into the early nineteenth century Camden and the surrounding plantations slipped into a relatively prosperous peace. Camden was visited by Washington during his 1791 Southern tour and the town had been incorporated only a few months before Washington's arrival. Although called "a very pretty Town" by North Carolinian James Iredell, Washington characterized it as only as:

> a small place with appearances of some new buildings. It was much injured by the British whilst in their possession (Lipscomb 1993:71).

While in Camden, Washington dined at one of the finest houses in town — the home of John Chesnut on the corner of Fair and King Streets (now moved to 1413 Mill Street) and later toured the nearby battlefields and their still extant skirmish lines.

The architecture of Camden was further reviewed by Robert Gilmor during his trip through the county in the first decade of the nineteenth century. He noted that:

> Camden is a small pretty village, made beautiful by the handsome houses of Col. Chesnut & his son, with one or two others, all which are built in the New York style, with piazzas & painted white with red roofs (Teal 1997:n.p.).

By the 1820s the Kershaw District had been created and Mills notes that the Quakers had largely deserted the Camden area, primarily as a response to slavery (Mills 1972:586 [1826]). Cotton was the staple, although corn, wheat, and rye were being raised for home consumption. Camden was also a center for milling both before and after the American Revolution (Mills 1972:588 [1826]). The influence of cotton can be seen in the increase of slavery in the district. In 1800 there were 4,606 whites in the district with 2,530 African American slaves. By 1820 the white population had grown to only 5,628, while the number of slaves had increased to 6,692. This increase in slave population would not only increase, but the white population would begin to decline toward the Civil War. In 1850, for example, there were 9,578 slaves, but only 4,681 whites (DeBow 1854:302; Mills 1972:589 [1826]).

Camden had recovered from the Revolution and Mills reported that it was the center of the cotton trade for this region of South Carolina (Mills 1972:590[1826]).

Kershaw's first railroad did not arrive until 1846, with the opening of a branch line connecting Camden with the main line that ran from Charleston to Columbia. Prior to this Camden's mercantile interests were promoted by hauling cotton on the river to either Charleston or Georgetown. A steamboat line between Camden and Charleston was begun in 1835. While not really successful because of the fluctuating water levels, it was continued intermittently into the early 1900s (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:12).

Camden was largely quiet during the Civil War and it wasn't until Sherman's march that the local inhabitants experienced war first-hand. A detachment entered Camden February 24, 1865 and burned a number of buildings. Union troops again came through on April 18, and the town was finally occupied by a Federal garrison of the 25th Ohio Volunteers on June 14 under Captain C. W. Ferguson (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:34-35). Civil authorities took control of the city on November 1, 1865, although troops were not removed until March 1866.

After the Civil War plantation houses were destroyed, portions of Camden were burned, the agricultural base of slavery was destroyed, and the economic system was in chaos. Rebuilding after the war involved two primary tasks: forging a new relationship between white land owners and black freedmen, and creating a new economic order through credit merchants.

General sources discussing the changes in South Carolina include Williamson (1975) and Zuczek (1996).

South Carolina's reconstruction was made harder than necessary by a ruling class that refused to accept the demise not only of the Confederacy, but also of slavery. Foner notes that the South Carolina and Mississippi legislatures further antagonized the Radicals in Congress with the enactment of the first, and most severe, of the so-called Black Codes toward the end of 1865. He observes that:

> South Carolina's Code was in some respects even more discriminatory [than Mississippi's], although it contained provisions, such as prohibiting the expulsion of aged freedmen from plantations, designed to reinvigorate paternalism and clothe it with the force of law. It did not forbid blacks to rent land, but barred them from following any occupation other than farmer or servant except by paying an annual tax ranging from $10 to $100 (a severe blow to the free black community of Charleston and to former slave artisans). The law required blacks to sign annual contracts and included elaborate provisions regulating relations between "servants" and their "masters," including labor from sunup to sundown and a ban on leaving the plantation, or entertaining guests upon it, without permission of the employer. A vagrancy law applied to unemployed blacks, "persons who lead idle or disorderly lives," and even traveling circuses, fortune tellers, and thespians (Foner 1988:199-200).

Curiously these, and similar, laws were not developed by extreme secessionists. Rather, South Carolina's Black Code was articulated by conservative Whig Unionists, like Benjamin Perry. Although some in the state described the efforts as "madness" which would never be accepted by the Radical Congress, more were obsessed by the idea that blacks would never work unless forced to do so. They were also alarmed by the increasing militancy of their former "servants."

As Congress considered a variety of measures to ensure reconstruction, violence raged over many areas of South Carolina, including the Kershaw District (Zuczek 1996:53). Two "reconstruction" acts were passed in March 1867 over Johnson's veto. Congress carved the South into five military districts. Many ex-Confederates were at least temporarily barred from voting or holding office, new governments were created, and blacks were given the right to vote. Finally, only after ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment would Southern states finally be readmitted to the Union. South Carolina began to realize the results of defeat in war.

The milling industry which had a long history in the Camden area at least partially revitalized after the Civil War. By 1884 there were 43 flour and grist mills reported in Kershaw County, along with 16 lumber mills and six turpentine refineries. Of the grist and flour mills about two-thirds were water powered and a third were steam powered (Anonymous 1884). By 1915 the number of mills had been reduced to three, although two cotton mills were situated in Camden — the Hermitage Cotton Mills with over 16,000 spindles and the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company with nearly 19,000. The Hermitage produced sheetings, while Pine Tree manufactured print cloths (Watson 1916:Table 1).

While some industry came to the Camden area after the Civil War, at least partially encouraged by the Seaboard Air Line which was completed in 1899, agriculture was still the primary occupation in the region. In 1915 there was one cotton seed oil mill in Camden and the cotton crop had steadily increased from 21,527 bales in 1910 to 30,652 bales in 1914 (Watson 1916:79).

By the early 1920s Wittkowsky and Moseley commented that farm tenancy in the county was "one of the worst, if not the worst, economic and social evils" (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:31). In Kershaw County 67.1% of the farms were worked by tenants (including both renters and sharecroppers), compared to a state average of only 64.5%. Farm mortgages were high and relatively little of the land (only 47.8%) was improved — described as "entirely too little for our county" (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:48).

Moreover, the reliance on cotton was strangling economic development, encouraging tenancy, and promoting the waste of the land. They also warned that the cotton kingdom was focusing attention away from subsistence crops, so that only a small proportion of the food and feed necessary for the county was actually produced in surrounding farms (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:50). They also warned of the coming of the boll weevil and that cotton production had already fallen from 40,000 bales in 1920 to only 13,000 bales in 1921.

Camden is situated in what was called the "Black Belt," the area of oldest plantations. During the 1930s this area had very large proportions of both tenants and blacks. One of the best studies of tenancy in this region was that by T.J. Woofter (1936). In 1930 73% of the farmers in the Black Belt were tenants (compared to 60% in the adjacent Atlantic Coastal Plain and 63% in the Piedmont). Nearly half of the plantation were almost exclusively operated by African American tenants or were operated by both whites and blacks. Only 2.7% of the plantations were operated only by whites. Mixed tenancy was also most common (representing 75.7% of the tenants), followed by croppers (representing 13.4%). While the net income of the plantation owner in the Black Belt was a meager $1,462, the tenants' net incomes were only $127 for croppers and $106 for shares. Tenancy cast a very long shadow over all of South Carolina — including Kershaw County. Although the literature is filled with tenancy studies those by Goldenweiser and Truesdell (1924), Johnson et al. (1935), Poe (1934) provide an excellent overview.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

There is little known concerning prehistoric sites in this area. There are a number of historic plats or maps of the Camden area which reveal the locations of Native American settlements. For example, there is the Indian Town (Anonymous 1992:10) shown on a variety of early maps. Kirkland and Kennedy note that:

> On Cook and Mouzon's map of 1771, an "Indian Town" is represented in the fork of Big and Little Pine Tree Creeks, adjacent to Camden on the east, just where the Camden Cotton Mill is situated. This spot also is indicated as "Indian Camp," upon the plat of a large tract of land conveyed in 1796 by John Kershaw to Duncan McRae and Zachery Cantey (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:40).

The Camden Cotton Mill became the Heritage Cotton Mill, situated on the south side of the Old Bishopville Road. The Camden South USGS topographic map reveals that the Heritage Mills are still located in this area, although the City of Camden has almost covered the area.

Other historic Indian towns are suggested by John Stuart's *Map of South Carolina and A Part of Georgia*, published in 1780, which illustrates an "Indian Town belonging to the Catawba Nation now reduced to 80 Fighting Men," close to the head waters of Sanders Creek above Camden and the Blanding Map of the Camden area, which shows an Indian village at the junction of Town Creek and the Wateree River. There has not, however, been any real effort to identify any of these historic villages. In fact, Blanding illustrates two additional villages north of Camden, both of which are today under the waters of Wateree Lake.

An examination of the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) reveals that no sites are recorded within the survey tract. To the south, however, are two recorded sites. Site 38KE204 is situated at the southwest corner of U.S. 601 and McCord Ferry Road. The site consists of a scatter of brick rubble, representing piers, pieces of tin roofing, and other surface remains. It likely represented a general store/gas station and living quarters for the proprietor. Site 38KE205 was situated at the west edge of U.S. 601 and included a range of historic remains, including some which may have been nineteenth century (Trinkley and Adams 1992b:9-10). Both sites were identified during a survey of a proposed power line corridor for Santee Cooper. As a result, a relatively narrow corridor was examined and relatively little information concerning the overall settlement density or site types can be extrapolated from this research.

Other previous archaeological investigations in Kershaw County are presented in Ferguson (1971). Goodyear and Anderson (n.d.), and Lewis (1976). In

the 1820s, Dr. William Blanding visited a number of sites in the area and some of his findings were published in 1848 in Squire and Davis' *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. In addition, George Stuart (1975) presented a fairly detailed description of middle Wateree post-archaeic occupation. These latter two studies concentrate on a number of late prehistoric mounds and settlements located in the Camden vicinity.

## Historic Documentation of the Study Tract

The study tract today consists of three tax map parcels:

> The first is TMS 324-08, which includes 223.28 acres, only 46.5 acres of which are included in the study tract. The remaining 176.78 acres are situated to the north and east of the study tract.
>
> The second is TMS 338-23, which includes 458.74 acres, with about half or 267.87 acres, included in the study tract. The remaining 190.87 acres are found to the east of the study tract.
>
> The third parcel is TMS 338-69. All 50 acres of this parcel are included in the study tract.

These three tracts are shown overlaid on the USGS topographic map for the project area in Figure 10. The first two parcels have been most recently owned by Pinder Hill Association (Canal Trading Company, Conway, South Carolina), while the third is owned by Kershaw County, being purchased from the Pinder Hill Association in 1995 (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB 371, pg. 96).

Our history of the Pinder Hill tract begins about 1751 when the tract was apparently purchased by Duncan McRae (also spelled McRa) from James Mickie. Mickie, in turn, is reported to have acquired the property from a royal grant (will of Duncan McRae, Kershaw County probate Court Will Book 1, page 1). Although we have been unable to identify a James Mickie thus far, Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:390) do mention that the Mickle family acquired property in the immediate area from royal grants.[3] Additional research at the S.C. Department of Archives and History would likely be able to resolve this issue.

Regardless, it is clear that McRae held the property throughout the late colonial and early antebellum periods (until his death in 1824). Immigrating from Scotland after his birth in 1754, he may have been in Camden as early as 1789 when he married Mary, eldest daughter of John Chesnut. We also know that as early as 1782 he was a trading partner in a firm with John Chesnut and John Adamson (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:387-388). It may be, however, that this early association with Chesnut was from the Chesterfield area, where he was apparently serving as a Justice and that it wasn't until he married Chesnut's daughter that he looked toward Camden as home.

In addition to the property on the Wateree, McRae also owned a mill on Big Pine Tree Creek which operated until it burned in 1811. The following year he apparently opened a second mill on Little Pine Tree Creek (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:388).

Mills' *Atlas* of the county reveals the location of the Mulberry Mounds (shown as *I Mound* on the map). The settlement for "D.McRas" is shown at the edge of the Wateree, above Town Creek on the opposite side (Figure 11). We know from other research that the overseer's house was situated on the river (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB Q, pg. 106-107). Since no main house has been identified in the records, it seems likely that during Duncan's ownership he lived primarily in Camden and came out to his plantation only on day trips.

His original will, dated 1821, indicates that his wife would receive the Camden home (along with its "carriages and carriage horses plate kitchen and household furniture" and 10 slaves). He also observed that he had begun the construction of "a summer retreat for my family," and that this "Settlement and buildings"

[3] Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:Diagram 9) illustrate the location of a number of early grants west and south of Camden along the Wateree. Either there is an earlier owner than Mickie or his property did not extend east to the Wateree River.

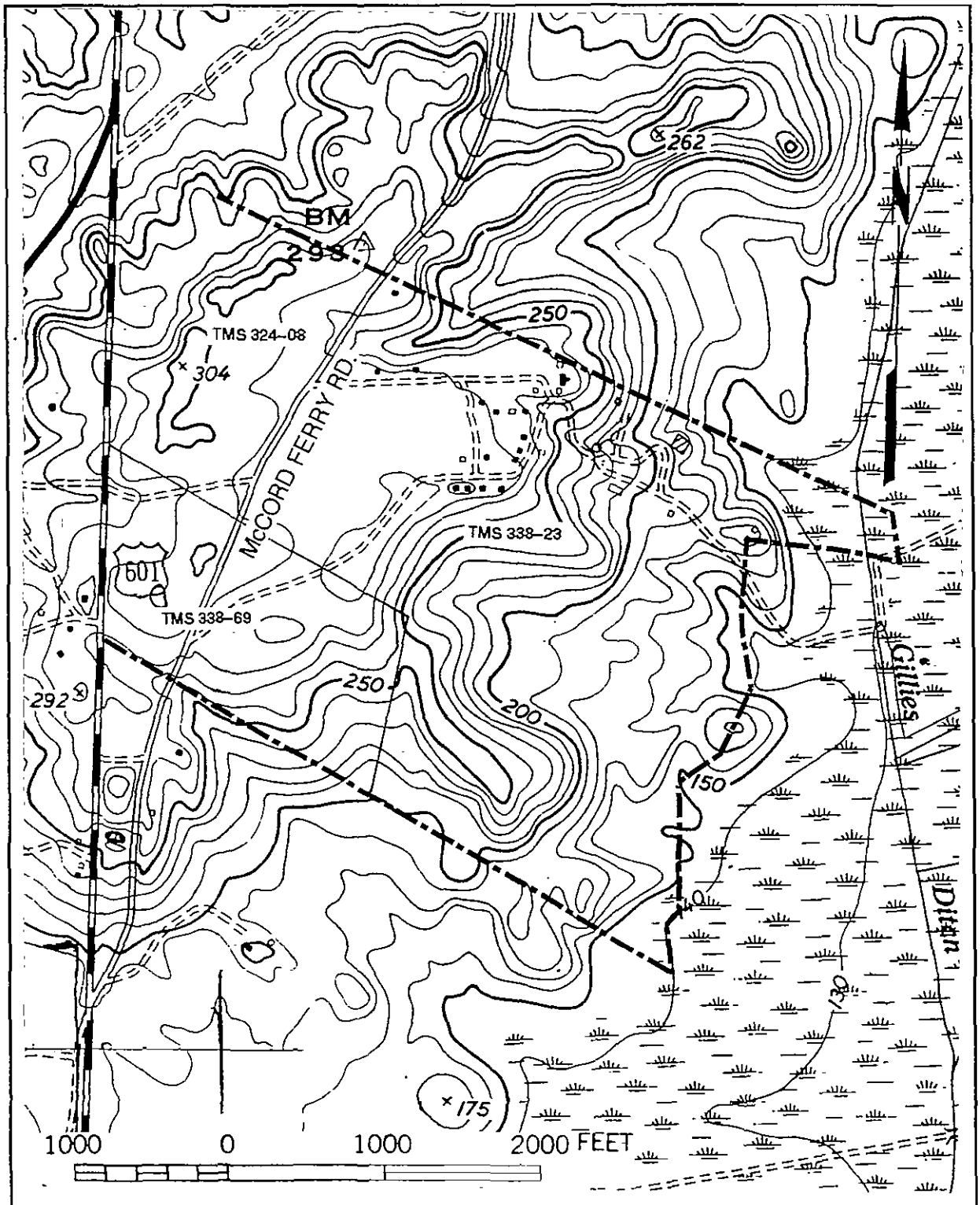


Figure 10. Portion of the USGS Lugoff topographic map showing the project boundaries and associated tax map numbers.

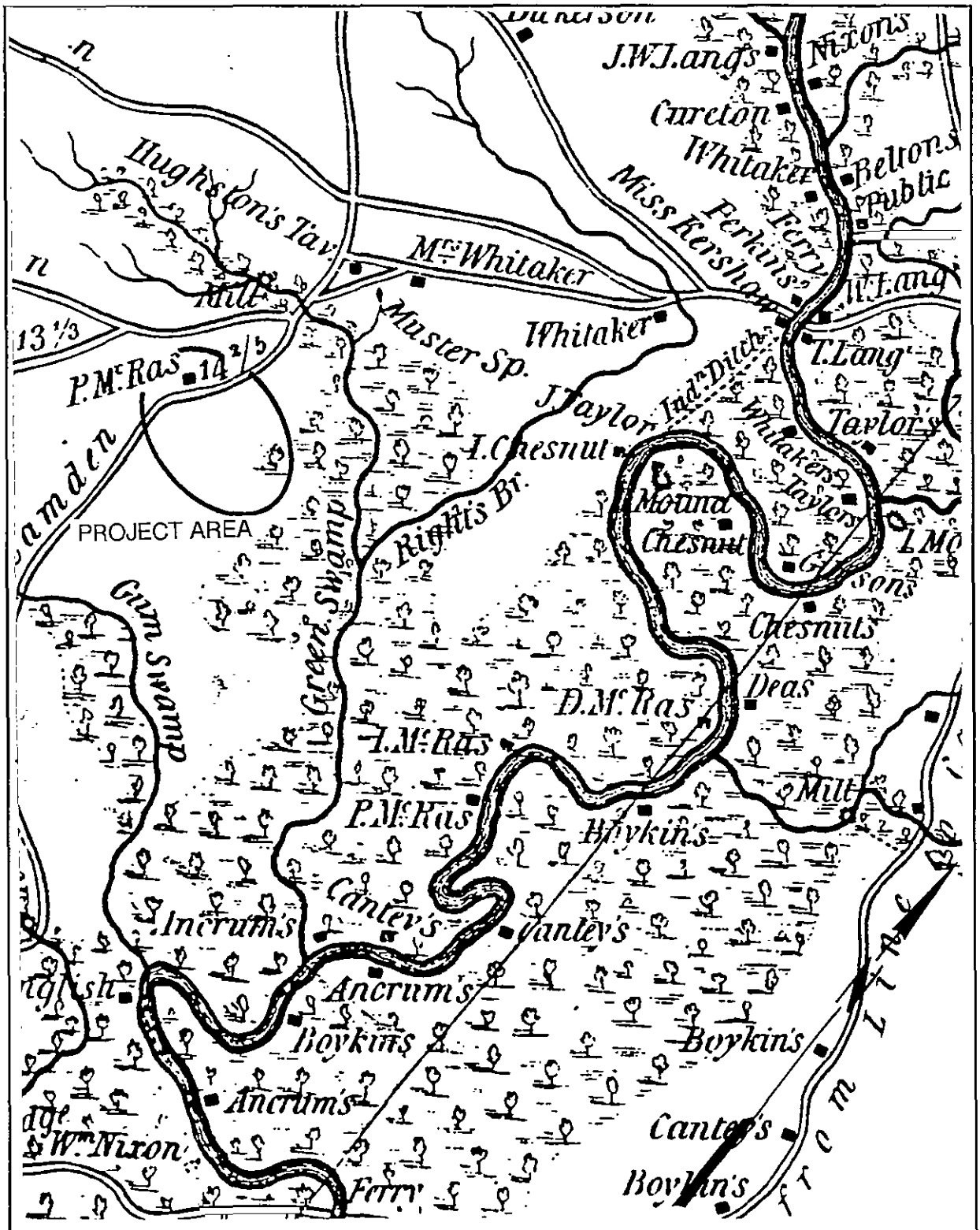


Figure 11. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project area in 1825.

would be set aside for the use of his wife. Situated west of McCord Ferry Road, it seems likely that it was being erected on a high, dry sandy spot safe from mosquitoes and the disease that seemed to strike Camden. By his death in 1824 a codicil indicates that the residence "near McCords ferry road" was completed. Based on the available historic evidence it is likely that this settlement may have been in the northwest quadrant of the study tract (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB Q, pg. 106-107).

The inventory of Duncan McRae's estate reveals that he owned 160 African Americans, representing a very large estate for this part of South Carolina and testifying to his wealth and success on his Wateree Plantation.[4] In addition, the document reveals something of the activities which must have been taking place on his property. There are two slaves listed as "crippled," indicating the severity of plantation life. There are also 11 individuals with the prefix, "old" such as "Old Sandy" or "Old Nancy," which likely indicated that they were far past "prime" and of relatively little financial value. Cripples and aged individuals account for about 8% of the total plantation population.

More interesting are several African Americans whose names indicate their occupations, such as "Shoemaker Joe," "Carpenter Harry," and "Wagoner Moses." Also present in the listing was a blacksmith, a bricklayer, and a second carpenter. Clearly McRae's slave population represented a well-rounded assortment of skills. Also interesting are the several slaves with the prefix, "Guinea," likely indicating that they were Africans from that part of Africa. Prior to the American Revolution only about 2.6% of the slaves originated in Guinea. Perhaps they were found in such large numbers on McRae's plantation since they had some familiarity with rice cultivation.

In 1855 a marriage deed between Isabella Scota McCrae and her husband, John McRae (a cousin), placed the study tract lands in her husband's hands, with her brother John acting as a trustee.

The property remained in the McRae family until 1882, when Colin McRae, Isabella Scota McRae, and John McRae (the replacement executors for the will of Duncan McRae) sold a number of different tracts totaling over 1,500 acres (once all belonging to the original estate) to Samuel Logan Lang (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB GG, pg. 548).

The sale did not actually remove the property from the McRae line since Lang was actually a grand-nephew (the grandson of Thomas and Mary Lang and Mary was a sister of Duncan McRae). Unfortunately, it seems that Lang was less able to manage the property than previous owners and by 1894 the parcel as sold off through two sheriff sales.

What has been called tract 3, encompassing 547 acres, was sold in March 1894 to the Canadian-American Mortgage Trust Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB SS, pg. 302). This represents the upper or northern half of the study tract (as well as additional lands not involved in this study). Just a few months later, in May, Tracts 4 and 5, totaling 549 acres, were sold in a sheriff's sale to the Scottish-American Mortgage Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB SS, pg. 295). This property represented the southern portion of McRae's property. From this point in 1894 until the mid-twentieth century the property remained as part of two parcels under different ownership.

The Canadian-American Mortgage Company held the northern portion of the plantation until 1911, when it was sold to E.C. Villepigue. From Villepigue the land passed through B.B. Clark and in 1922 was purchased by H.H. Simms (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB AV, pg. 129). Simms held the property for about 20 years, selling it in 1942 to the Blaney Lumber Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB CX, pg. 76). It is likely that the property was being farmed for most of its history, at least until it entered lumber and timber company hands.

In 1955, likely after the wood was cut from the property, Blaney Lumber sold the tract to E.T. Bowen (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB EX, pg. 107). Bowen held the property for not quite a year before selling it to Williams Furniture Corp., the predecessor by merger to Georgia-Pacific (Kershaw County Clerk of

[4] As near as we can determine, this inventory covers only the Camden estate. It is likely that a different inventory would have been prepared for his Georgetown land and slaves.

Court, DB EX, pg. 410). Williams Furniture Company is often found as holder of swamp and timber lands.

Returning to the second tract, acquired in 1894 by the Scottish-American Mortgage Company, we find that the ownership is similar, at least in the sense that it went through a number of hands, most of whom probably never farmed the property and saw it only as an investment.

The Scottish-American Mortgage Company sold the 549 acre tract in 1906 to Henry Savage and George T. Little (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB NNN, pg. 792). This deed references the southern portion of the tract as number 5, while Tract 4 was reported to be to the southeast. Unfortunately this is not a map or plat which clearly reveals the location of these different parcels. Nevertheless, we are certain that the study tract was a portion of this larger parcel.

Savage and Little sold the land a year and half later to Frank P. Wiley (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB PPP, pg. 176). Wiley held the land far longer, suggesting that at the least he was renting or leasing it, if he wasn't actively farming it himself. In 1923 he sold the parcel to John Wiley (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB BG, pg. 482). Wiley subsequently sold the property to W.B. Boyle Company and, in 1956, Williams Furniture Company purchased this tract as well (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB EX, pg. 574).

These parcels, therefore, are united again under the ownership of Williams Furniture Corporation in 1956 and continued to be held by Georgia-Pacific. In 1986, however, they were sold to the Pinder Hill Associates (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB IY, pg. 1589). This transfer included eight tracts with 1,361.82 acres. An accompanying plat (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, PB 37, pg. 2028) reveals that while the study tract is certainly included in the transfer, by this time there is little interest in any structures or history — the tract is simply shown as acreage with a few limited roads. Even an earlier, 1963 plat of the general area made by Williams Furniture Company fails to reveal any details concerning the property, except to reveal that the "McRae Estate Road" was still in use. This road is referenced in the 1824 will of Duncan McRae:

> it is my will and direction that forty feet of the land for the whole line between by sons John and Powells plantations shall be common to both plantations for a way out from the river to the main road (Kershaw County Probate Court, Will Book 1, pg. 1).

Curiously, this road seems to be shown on relatively few maps, perhaps indicating that it was difficult to detect unless one was familiar with the property. Regardless, it is an important feature of the historic landscape.

One of the earliest maps of the parcel which actually shows any structures is the 1919 Kershaw County Soil Map (Figure 12). This reveals several landscape features which are of critical importance to our investigation.

First and perhaps foremost, there is a very clearly defined plantation settlement in the northern half of the tract. Included are a row of six structures on the north side and an additional three on the south side of a road which leads to a nucleated settlement of four structures. This appears to represents the remains of an antebellum plantation settlement, including the slave row and the main house complex.

Second, the map reveals a possible second row to the south, consisting of four structures to the north of the road, with perhaps one structure to the south.

Finally, there are a large number of additional structures scattered throughout the property, but especially in the southeastern corner. These are likely postbellum tenant occupations, representing the dispersion of settlement as the labor base changed. A careful inspection of the map reveals that there are at least 20 additional structures scattered across the Pinder Hill landscape.

By 1938, when the property was still in private hands and likely being farmed, the Hagood 15' topographic map reveals some major changes from the earlier 1919 view (Figure 13). We notice, for example, that the large number of tenant houses, found in 1919 plan, are now largely gone. With the coming of the Great Depression and various federal programs to reduce the number of tenants, especially in the South, it appears that many of the families left Pinder Hill. This suggests

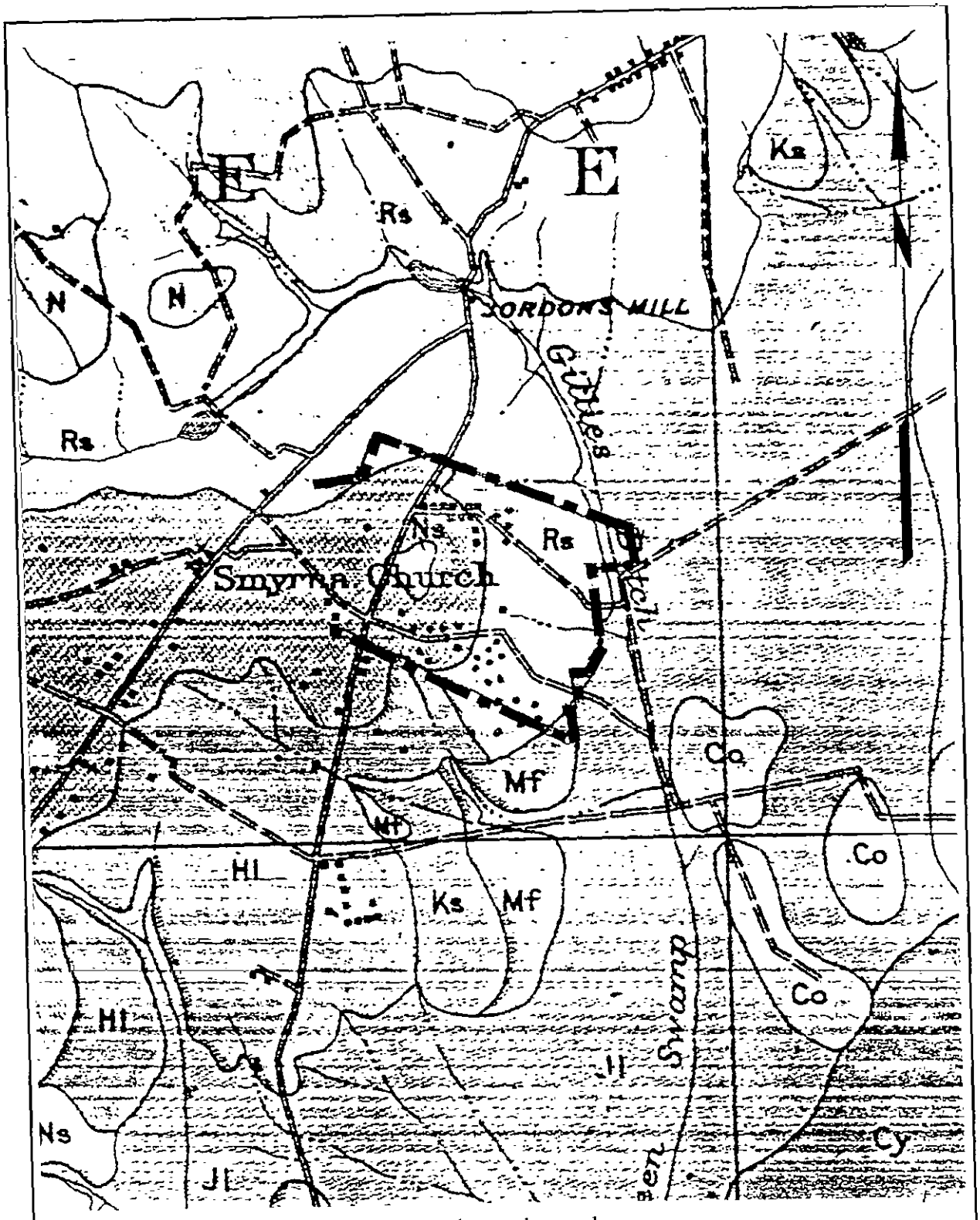


Figure 12. Portion of the 1919 Kershaw County Soils Map showing the project area.

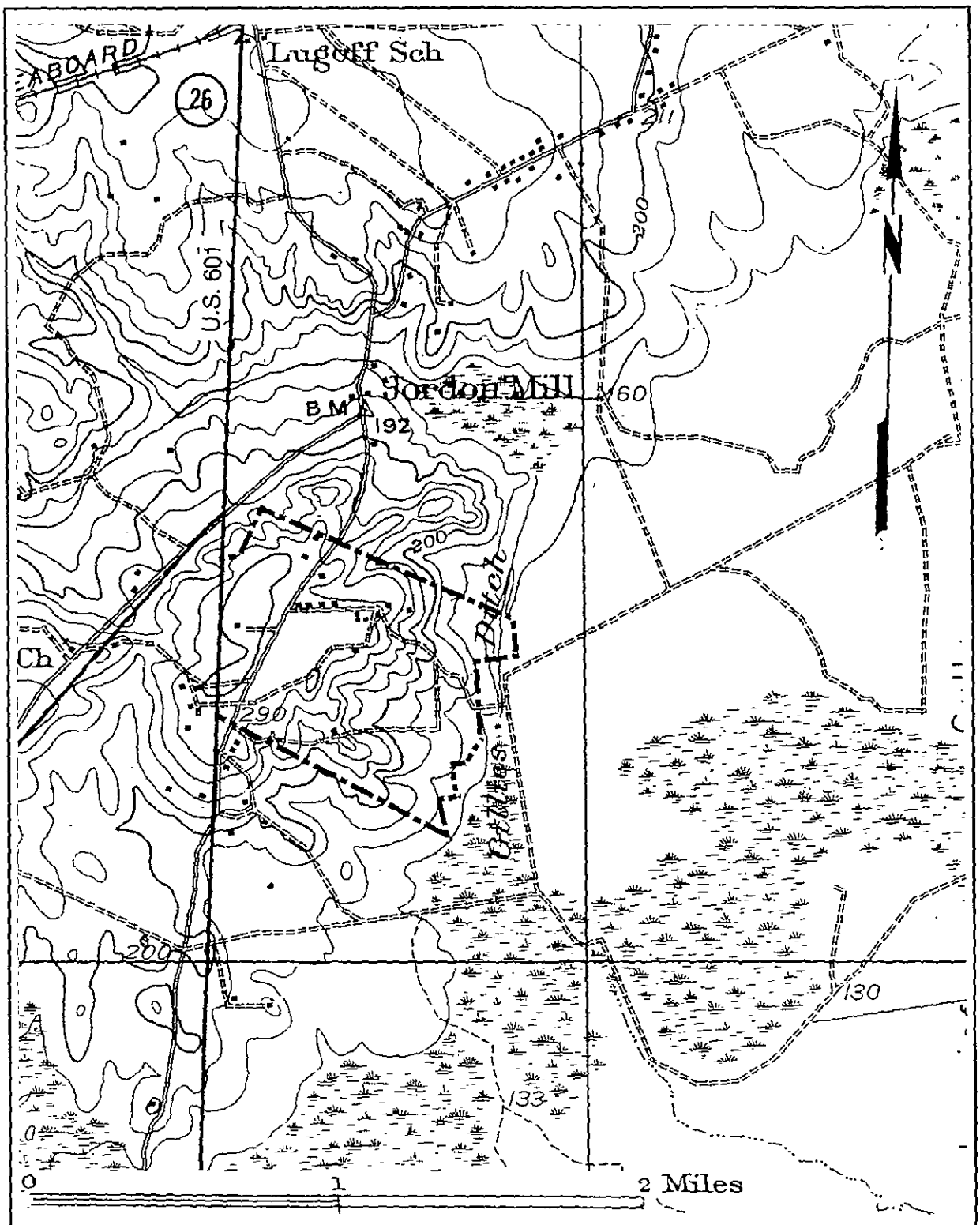


Figure 13. Portion of the 1938 Hagood 15' topographic map showing the project area.

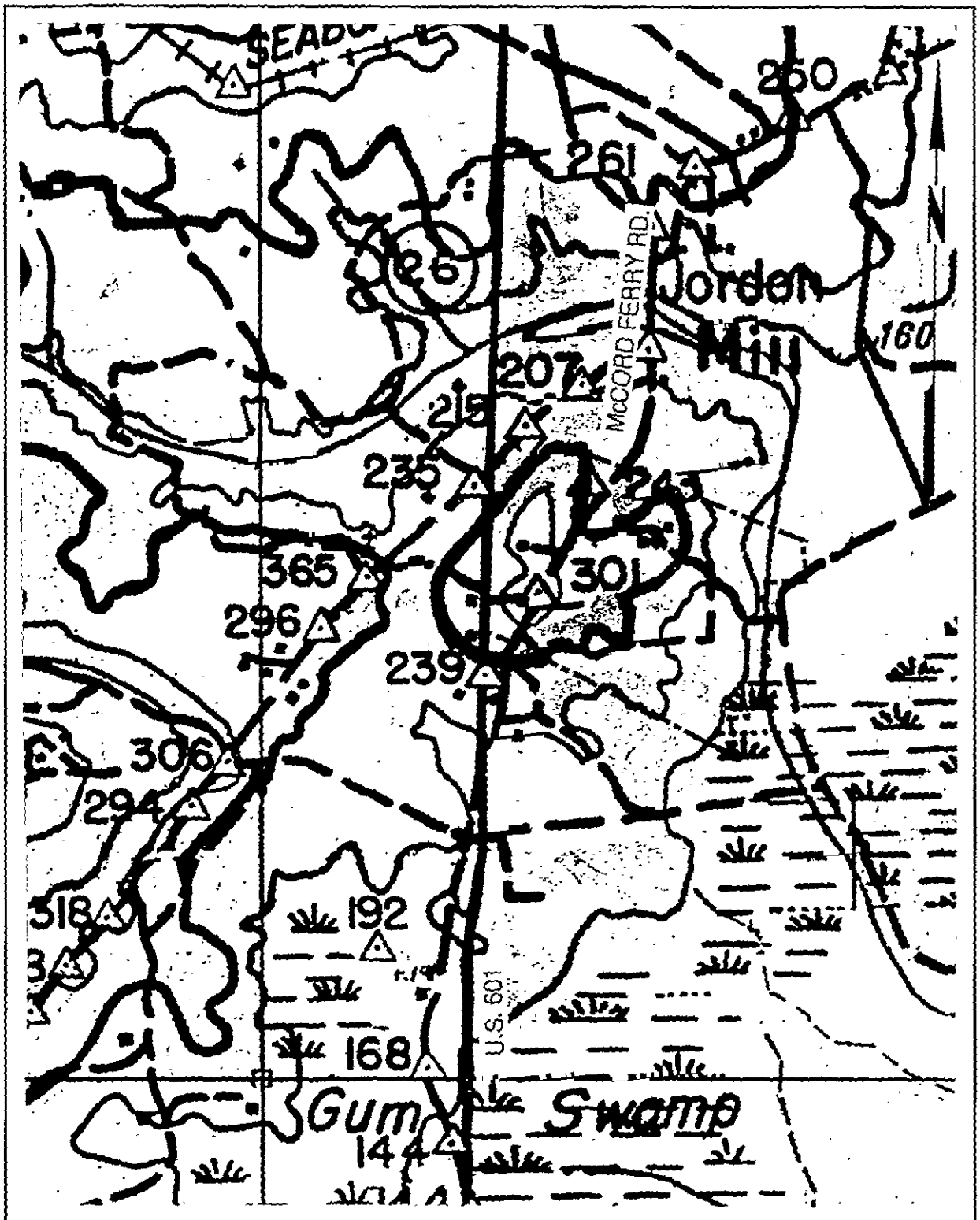


Figure 14. Portion of the 1942 War Department 1:12,500 Camden topographic map showing the project area.

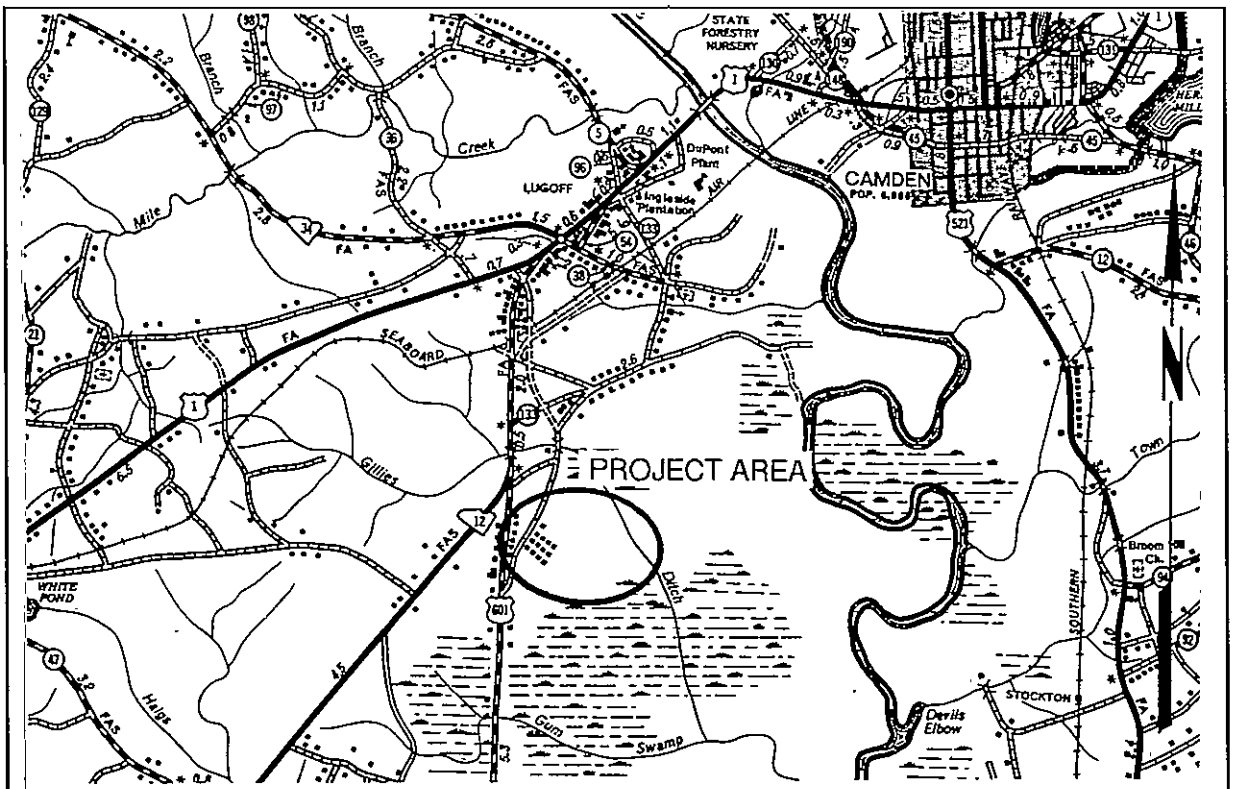


Figure 15. Portion of the 1950 General Highway Map of Kershaw County showing the project area.

that many of the archaeological manifestations of these early tenant houses will have very restricted dates and will likely not include a range of modern materials that makes the study of many tenant occupations so troubling.

In addition, there is evidence that while the probable slave row and main settlement in the northern portion of the tract had fallen into disuse, there was enough remaining to continue to see, and understand, the landscape features. There are still four structures north of the road and the main settlement consists of at least two buildings. In addition, there are three "new" structures clustered in the southwest corner of two dirt access roads. On the remainder of the property there are at least six additional buildings.

Only four years later the War Department's Camden topographic map (Figure 14) reveals additional changes. The main settlement seems to still be present, although there seems to be only one additional structure on the property. This map, however, must be cautiously interpreted. When we look at the available aerial photographs for the property it appears that the War Department dramatically "simplified" the landscape, leaving off most of the buildings.

The first aerial photograph of the tract, taken in 1938 (USDA, ASCS, Kershaw County, PE 10-9), reveals a setting that is almost identical to the 1938 topographic map. By 1949 the agricultural lands were still the same, with the bulk of the tract open and cultivated. The number of structures is likewise almost exactly the same.

The 1950 General Highway Map for Kershaw County (Figure 15) provides a mid-century glimpse of the property, although it is depicted in an unusual manner. Adjacent to McCord Ferry Road the map shows a block of 12 structures. This is at odds with every previous map, and the earlier aerial photographs, so we can only explain it as an unusual way to portray the structures that the cartographer found on the interior of the tract, away from the road.

By 1964 there were significant changes in the property. Although the cleared fields around the main settlement were still being maintained, virtually all of the other fields had been converted to pine forests — a telling indicator of ownership and economic goals (USDA, ASCS, Kershaw County, PE 4EE-188). By 1975 the aerial photographs of the tract (USDA, ASCS, Kershaw County, 45056 175-108), reveal even fewer open tracts and no buildings are visible (although they may be present under the canopy).

# RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND METHODS

## Introduction

As previously indicated, the primary goals of this survey are to identify, record, and assess the significance of archaeological sites within the 50 acre tract. No major analytical hypotheses were created prior to the field work and data analysis. This research design proposed for this study is, as discussed by Goodyear et al. (1979:2), fundamentally explorative and explicative.

## Field Survey

The 50 acre tract was examined using a systematic intensive survey methodology that examined the entire acreage for archaeological and historical resources. An archaeological survey was conducted using shovel tests placed at 100 foot intervals on transects also spaced at 100 foot intervals. A series of 19 transects were established and a total of 194 shovel tests were excavated. This count does not include close interval testing at the two sites.

Al shovel tests were approximately one-foot square and were excavated to sterile subsoil, usually about 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh and soil profiles were recorded as appropriate, using Munsell soil colors. All shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the work.

When evidence of archaeological sites was encountered during shovel testing, the interval of the tests was decreased, usually to 50 or occasionally to 25 foot intervals, to determine more accurate boundaries. Boundaries were also determined through location of the extent of surface scatters. These boundaries were flagged when possible. Archaeological sites in this survey were defined as consisting of multiple artifact occurrences. No isolated finds were located during this survey. Figure 16 shows the various transect lines used in this study.

Information was collected from each site in order to complete site forms required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Both archaeological sites were evaluated for their potential significance and eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Site Evaluation

Sites are for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of History Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, felling and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose

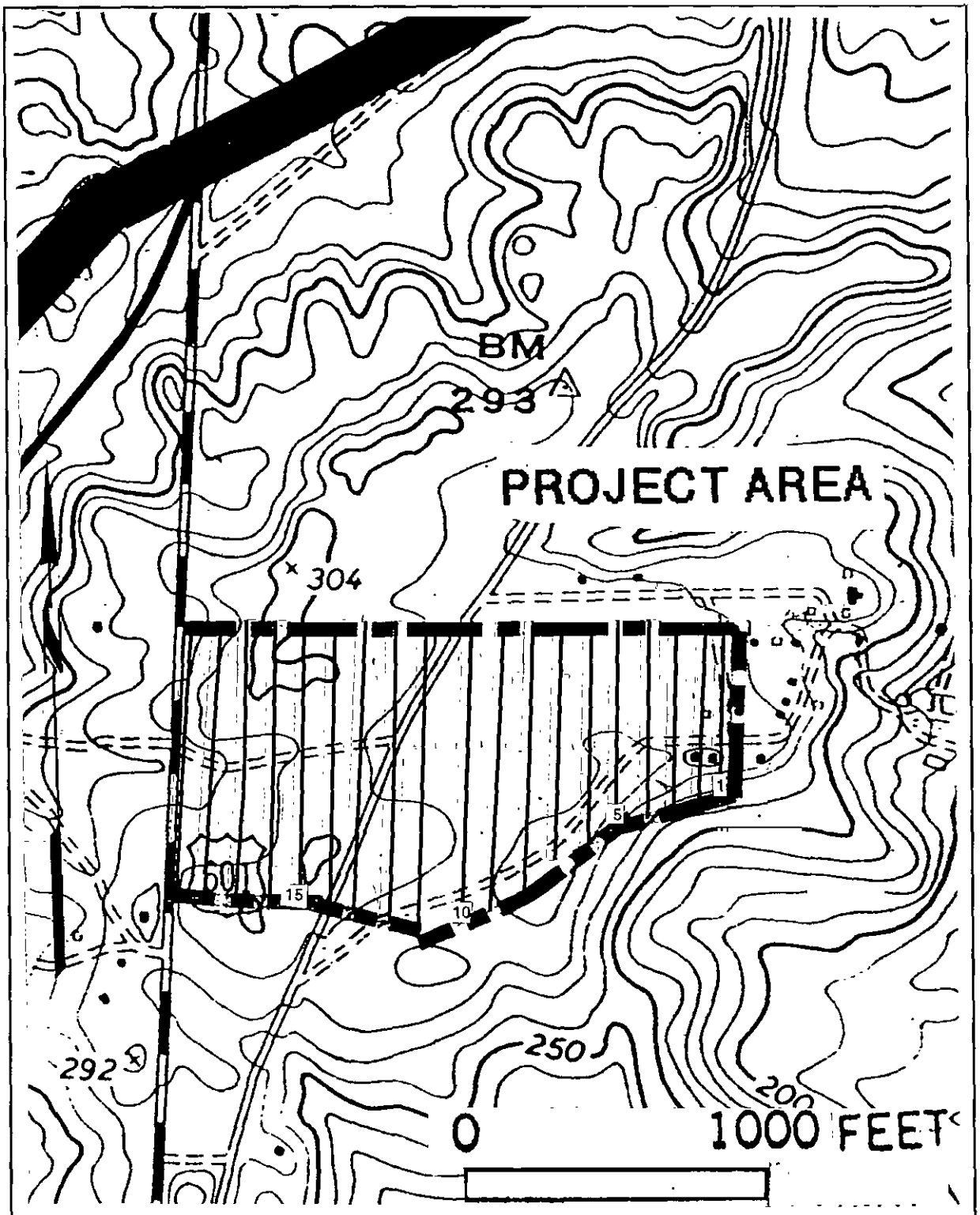


Figure 16. Transects in the 50 acre survey tract (base map is USGS Lugoff).

components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

*National Register Bulletin 36* (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or local of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or subsurface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- Identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- Evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that he data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- Identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of History Places, where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered.

## Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with SCIAA. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to SCIAA as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

# RESULTS OF SURVEY

## Introduction

The intensive shovel testing of the 50 acre tract identified two sites, 38KE217 and 38KE218. Site 38KE217 is located in the eastern portion of the survey tract and extends past the survey boundary, while site 38KE218 is located in the northwestern portion of the tract (Figure 17).

## Site 38KE217

Site 38KE217 is situated along the eastern boundary of the survey tract, on a ridge top 2000 feet west of Gillies Ditch and 3000 feet east of U.S. 601, and adjacent to an un-named dirt road that extends north (Figure 18).

The site contains both subsurface and surface artifacts. The subsurface component of the site covers a 300 foot by 175 foot area, defined through shovel testing (Figure 19). Surface artifacts cover a wider area, extending past the survey boundary along an un-named dirt road and on top of a ridge that slopes down to Gillies Ditch and Betty Neck Swamp (Figure 20). The site's central UTM coordinates are N529600 E782300. The elevation is 240 feet AMSL. Vegetation at 38KE217 consists of pines and mixed hardwoods.

Positive shovel tests were encountered on Transects 2, 3, and 4. Shovel testing intervals were decreased to 25 feet to determine the extent of the subsurface remains of the site. An additional 14 shovel tests were excavated between transects and produced three additional positive tests, which helped determine the boundaries of the site. Thirty-seven of the 40 shovel tests produced small brick fragments. A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing (Table 1).

The shovel test soils at site 38KE217 belong to the Wagram sands series. These soils were a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand from the surface to approximately eight inches below the surface. A light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand was encountered from this depth to approximately 1.0-1.5 feet below the surface, were sterile subsoil was encountered. These soils do not appear to have been heavily eroded.

In examining the surrounding area of the site, a surface scatter of artifacts was determined to extend along the dirt roads to the north and east of the site and onto the adjacent ridge top. A random sample of 15 surface artifacts was collected from the general area of the site and includes whiteware fragments, amethyst bottle glass fragments, an aqua glass bottle fragment, and a yellowware fragment (Table 1). Other than the yellowware fragment, the only ceramics recovered were undecorated whiteware fragments, which have a mean ceramic date of 1860. These artifacts, in conjunction with the historic map research, indicate that the site represents a late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant site.

The data sets identified during this survey include ceramics, glass, and brick fragments. No architectural remains or features were encountered during this survey. No animal bones or ethnobotanical remains were identified at the site. Given the intensive level of shovel testing, it does not seem likely that site 38KE217 is will produce data sets different from those that have already been recovered.

The historic maps for the survey tract indicate that a number of tenant houses were located in this area of tract. These houses, which appear on a 1919 map, are gone by the printing of a 1938 map. This suggests that the site will most likely have very restricted dates. There are a broad range of research questions that tenant sites are able to address, including questions examining the lives of African-American tenant farmers in Kershaw County. The proliferation of tenant houses in the late nineteenth century indicates a change in the plantation labor system, generating a broad range of research questions examining the success of tenant farming the changes in landscape at the tenant settlements, and interactions among tenant farmers, and between tenant farmers and land owners.

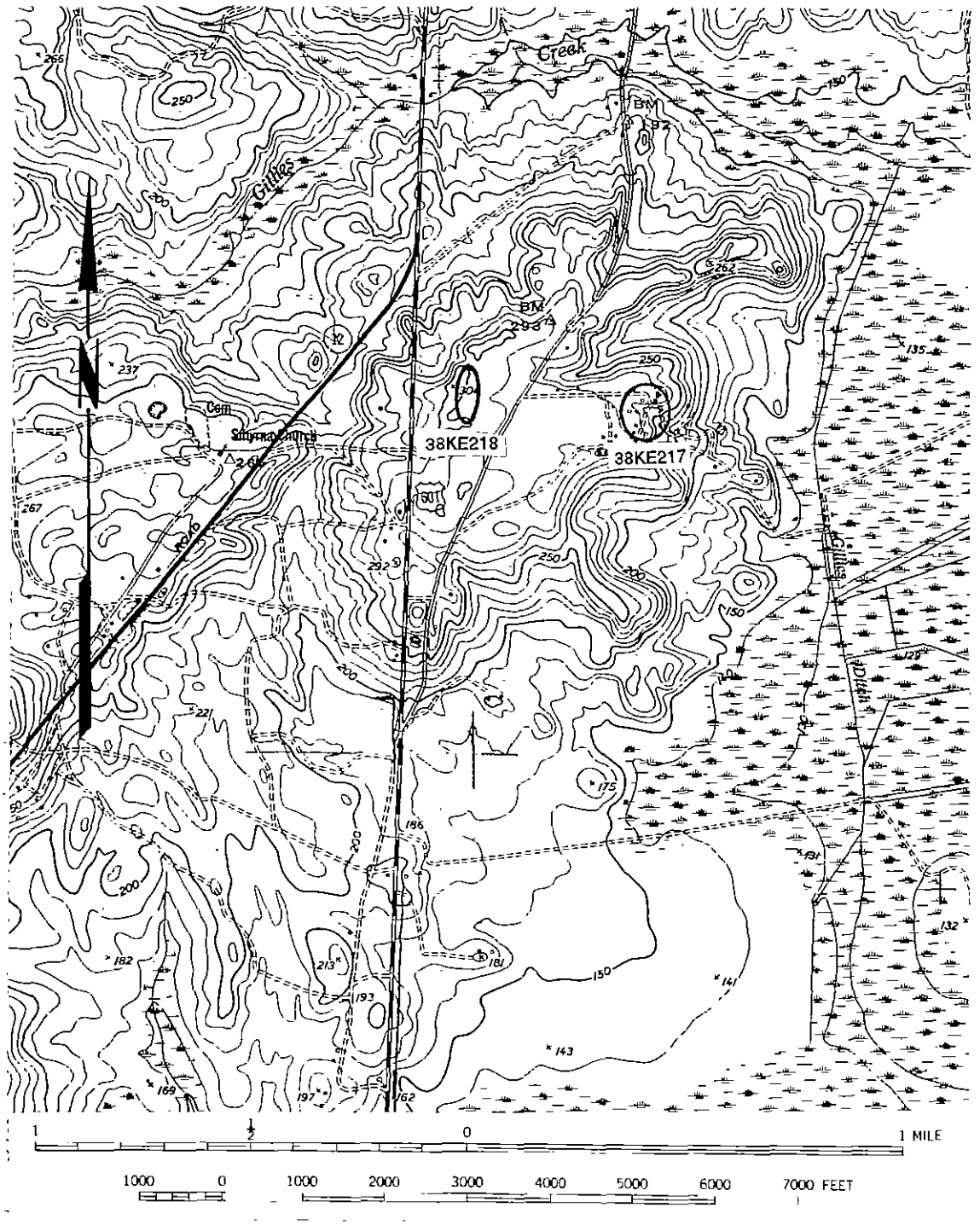


Figure 17. Portion of the Lugoff 7.5' USGS topographic map showing the location of 38KE217 and 38KE218.

Figure 18. View of 38KE217 to the north.

In order to examine lifestyles of tenant farmers, a full range of historic artifacts (including architectural artifacts, construction hardware, furniture hardware, personal artifacts, artifacts associated with food procurement, such as farming and fishing artifacts) is necessary, as is the presence of features to help identify locations of possible structures and modifications to the landscape. In addition, faunal and ethnobotanical

Table 1.
Artifacts Recovered from 38KE217

| Artifact | Sur. | N175 E300 | N200 E100 | N200 E175 | N200 E200 | N200 E225 | N200 E250 | N200 E300 | N225 E200 | N300 E300 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Undec. whiteware | 8 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Blue trans. print whiteware | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Handpainted whiteware | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellowware | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Saltglazed stoneware | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Milk glass | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Amethyst bottle glass | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Aqua bottle glass | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Clear bottle glass | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Window glass | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| Iron kettle fragment | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Metal utensil handle | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

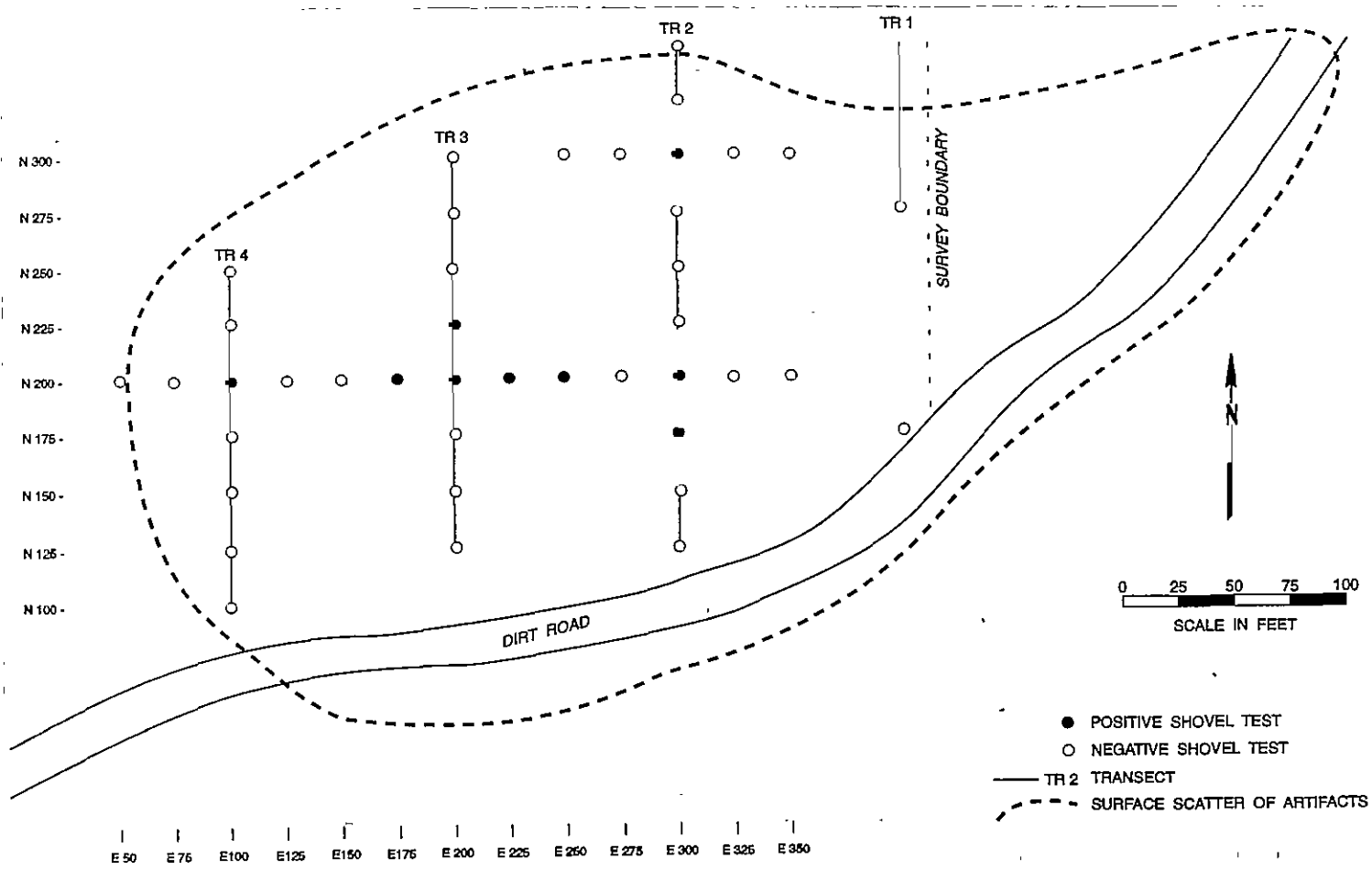


Figure 19. Map of site 38KE217.

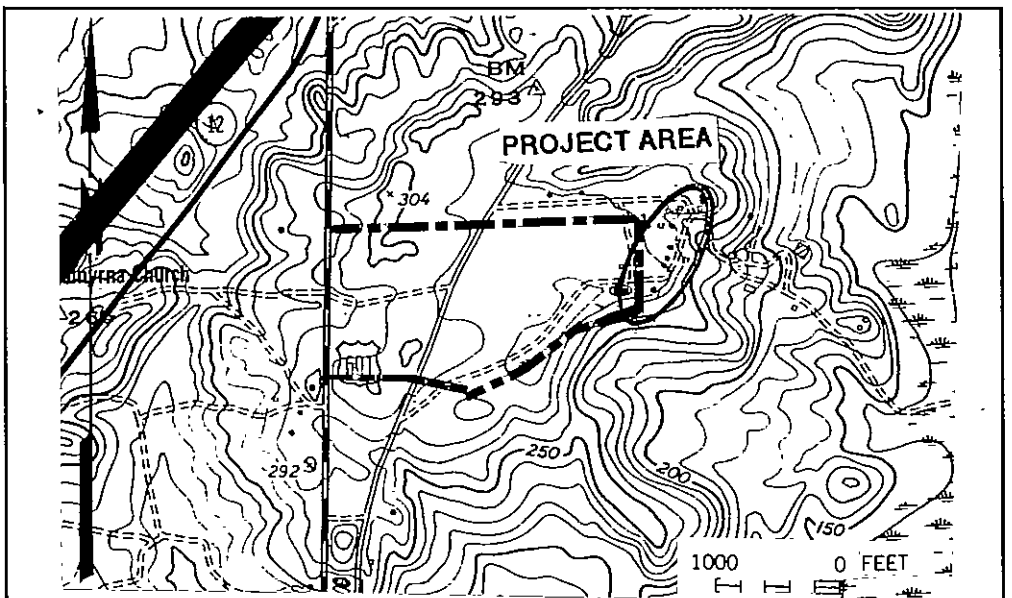


Figure 20. Surface scatter of 38KE217, which extends past the survey boundaries (base map is USGS Lugoff quad).

remains would be necessary to understand the tenant farmers' lifestyles. These research questions however, require a broader range and higher density of data than we have recovered from site 38KE217.

The low density of subsurface remains and the absence of architectural remains and features indicates that the site is not able to address significant research questions. It appears very unlikely that the site has the ability to provide the data sets necessary in order to address these questions. The site appears to have very few subsurface remains, further reducing the potential to recover in situ remains.

As a result, we recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no further management work.

## 38KE218

Site 38KE218 is located in the northwestern portion of this 50 acre survey tract. It sits atop a ridge that gradually slopes to the south, approximately 400 feet from U.S. 601. The central UTM coordinates for the site are N528900 E3782400.

Site 38KE most likely represents a late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant site. The site contains both surface and subsurface remains, with the majority of the recovered artifacts collected from the surface. Subsurface artifacts were recovered only from shovel tests on Transect 13 (Figure 21). The surface artifacts however, covered an area of 275 feet by 575 feet, and extended north outside of the survey boundary. A mound of cut trees and earth was located on Transect 13 and the heaviest concentration of surface artifacts and brick was located on the eastern side of this mound (Figure 22). It is possible that the remains of a tenant house were bullcozed and pushed to this location.

Out of 34 shovel tests excavated in the area of the site, only four contained artifacts, while brick fragments were recovered from 30 of the shovel tests. Eleven artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests, shown in Table 2. The undecorated whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1860, and the blue transfer print whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1848. Cut nails were manufactured after 1790. These artifacts date the site to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The soils for these shovel tests, which belong to the Wagram sands series, consisted of approximately 1.0 foot of a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand. A light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand was encountered from this depth to approximately 1.5 feet below the surface, were sterile subsoil was encountered. While these soils do not appear to have been heavily eroded, the surrounding area has been clear cut.

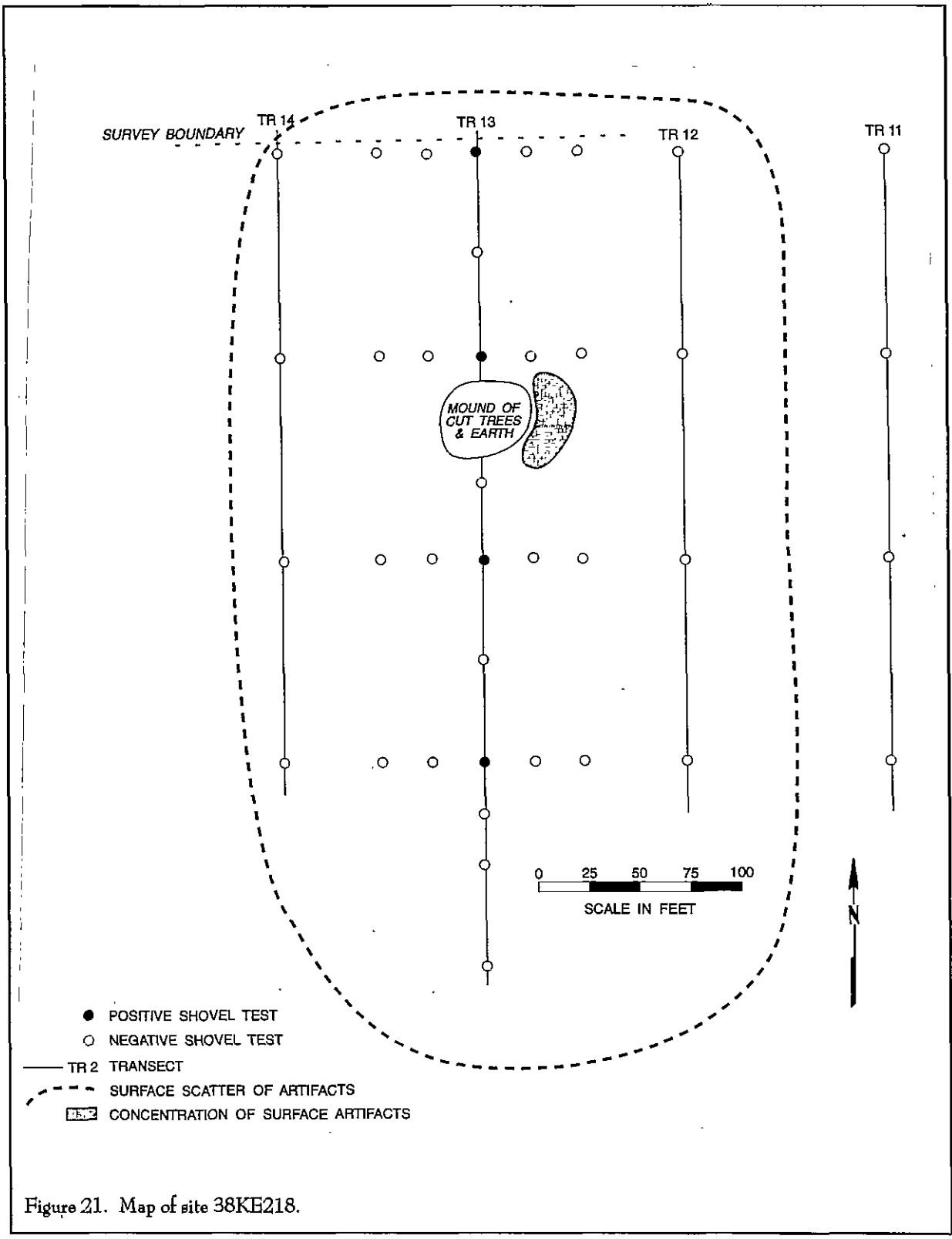


Figure 21. Map of site 38KE218.

Table 2.
Artifacts Recovered from 38KE218

| Artifact | Surface | ST 1 | ST 2 | ST 3 | ST 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Undec. whiteware | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Molded undec. whiteware | 1 | | | | |
| Blue transfer print whiteware | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Handpainted blue porcelain | 1 | | | | |
| Saltglazed stoneware | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Cobalt bottle glass | 1 | | | | |
| Amethyst bottle glass | 2 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Aqua bottle glass | 3 | | | | |
| Clear bottle glass | 1 | | | | |
| Window glass | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Melted glass fragment | 1 | | | | |
| Cut nail | | 1 | | | |

A total of 16 artifacts were surface collected from the area of the artifact concentration east of the mound of trees, also listed in Table 2. The surface scatter of artifacts extended east and west to Transects 12 and 14 and south down the slope of the ridge. Brick fragments were also noted in the area of the surface scatter.

Historic map research suggests that twentieth century tenant or farm sites were located in this general area. Site 38KE218 represents one of these sites. As previously mentioned, there are a number of research questions applicable to tenant sites, including questions that examine the lifestyle of tenant farmers, and landscape use by tenant farmers.

In order to address significant research questions about tenant farmer lifestyles, a number of data sets are required. These include a range of artifacts, such as ceramic, glass, and metal kitchen artifacts, architectural and construction hardware artifacts, personal and clothing items, storage items, tools, and miscellaneous hardware artifacts. A site capable of answering significant research questions will also contain

Figure 22. View of site 38KE218 to the north, showing the mound of trees and earth.

features, evidence of food remains, such as ethnobotanical and faunal remains, and evidence of architectural remains. Such a site will also have intact subsurface remains and the possibility of in situ subsurface remains.

Data sets at site 38KE218 include ceramic and glass kitchen artifacts, and architectural artifacts including a nail and window glass fragments. The site does not contain other data sets such as construction hardware, personal or clothing artifacts, storage, tool, or miscellaneous hardware artifacts. There is also no evidence of subsistence remains, such as faunal or ethnobotanical remains. No architectural remains were recovered or noted during intensive shovel testing.

Soils in the area of testing do not appear to be eroded, and appear to be intact. However, the low density of subsurface remains suggests that site 38KE218 does not have the data sets necessary to answer significant research questions, and does not have the potential for in situ features. In addition, bulldozing of the area may have affected the integrity of the site. For these reasons, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further management work is recommended.

## Other Resources

In addition to the two sites located during shovel testing, McCord Ferry Road is another cultural resource located within the survey tract. Historic map and archival research indicates that this road was in existence at least by 1821, when it was mentioned in Duncan McRa's will. The road shows up on several historic maps from the nineteenth century, and is still on current maps.

McCord Ferry Road runs through the middle of the survey tract (see Figure 17) and is accessible from a dirt road that runs roughly perpendicular to it. The road is in good condition and is still in use today (Figure 23). Presumably, the landscape surrounding the road has changed, although the road itself probably has not.

Historic maps indicate that a number of

Figure 23. View of McCord Ferry Road to the south.

secondary roads connected to McCord Ferry Road and an unusual 1950 map (see Figure 15 in *Prehistoric and Historic Background*) shows 12 structures located adjacent to the road, which were probably located in the interior of the tract. McCord Ferry Road has most likely been extensively used over the year, for traffic traveling to and from the plantation and summer home of Duncan McRa, in the postbellum by freedmen living in the area, and in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by tenant farmers. This road has been an important part of the antebellum, postbellum, and late nineteenth and twentieth century landscape, and may remain one of the few unchanged landscape components still in existence today in the survey tract.

## Summary

Intensive shovel testing at a 50 acre tract of the Pinder Hill Plantation located two historic tenant sites, 38KE217 and 38KE218., These two sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and no further management work is suggested for these sites.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 50 acre portion of the proposed 364 acre tract for the Heritage Industrial Park was investigated using intensive shovel testing. The survey was conducted using transects spaced at 100 feet, with shovel tests excavated at 100 foot intervals along the transects. When positive shovel tests were encountered, the spacing of shovel tests dropped to 50 or 25 foot intervals.

The survey tract is located in Kershaw County in the Coastal Plain. The topography is characterized by gently rolling hills formed by the area once being the coastline of South Carolina. The tract is forested with pines and mixed hardwoods, and much of the survey tract was once cultivated. The nearest drainage is Gillies Ditch to the east of the tract.

As a result of this archaeological survey, two historic tenant sites were located and recorded. Site 38KE217 dates to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and contains both surface and subsurface components. This site is located on the eastern edge of the survey boundary and appears to extend further east. A total of 34 artifacts were recovered from the site, including artifacts collected from the surface. The site has a low density of subsurface remains and most likely does not have the potential for in situ remains or features. The site has not demonstrated the ability to answer significant research questions, and is therefore recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management work is recommended for site 38KE217.

Site 38KE218 is located in the northwestern portion of the survey tract on a ridge top adjacent to U.S. 601. This site is also a late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant site that contains both surface and subsurface remains. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from the site from both shovel testing and surface collecting. Site 38KE218 displayed a low density of artifacts at the site, a lack of evidence for integrity, and no demonstrated ability to answer significant research questions. For these reasons, site 38KE218 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further management work is recommended.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

Previous historical research into the larger 364 acre tract of the proposed Heritage Industrial Park examined the tract's potential for both prehistoric and historic sites (Trinkley 1999). While no prehistoric sites were found in this 50 acre portion of the tract, it is still possible that prehistoric sites will be located in the remaining area of the larger 364 acre tract.

A number of historic sites were projected for the larger 364 acre tract including an antebellum summer home, main settlement, plantation outbuildings, and slave rows, postbellum freedmen homes, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant sites. While remains of the earlier antebellum and postbellum sites were not located during the survey of the 50 acre portion of the tract, it is likely that these sites are located outside of the current survey boundary, and will most likely be located during any additional intensive survey work that is undertaken in the remaining area of the tract. If development is to proceed in the other areas of the 364 acre tract, additional investigations, such as intensive shovel testing, are recommended in order to locate and evaluate the antebellum and postbellum sites located on the property.

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